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MOSCOW COMMENTS ON U.S. CAMPAIGN FOR, AGAINST SALT-II

LD102128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In "Current Problems of International Life," Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer, comments on the problem of limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Hello, comrades. Information reports are mentioning more and more frequently the plan for a Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT-II. And there are many indications that the decisive events in the fate of this treaty are coming to a head. The elaboration of the text of the agreement is concluding. It is remarkable that last week two prominent figures in the U.S. administration, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, considered it necessary to come out publicly in favor of the SALT-II treaty. The close colleagues of the U.S. President stressed in their speeches that the treaty is important because, first, it is a step forward in the field of controlling offensive weapons, and second, it insures a certain measure of stability in the strategic field which is extremely essential for new moves for the betterment both of Soviet-American relations in particular and of East-West relations as a whole.

At the same time circles close to the White House are making it clear that the above speeches mark the start of an extensive explanatory campaign being undertaken by the U.S. Government to get more active support for the SALT-II treaty from both the wide public and from influential political figures, especially Senate members. It is they, the senators, who will be given the document to discuss and confirm if the accord between the two governments becomes a fact.

As for the Soviet position on this question, our country, as the listeners well know, has, from the very beginning of talks with the United States, stressed the exceptional importance of the new treaty replacing the temporary agreement of 1972. It will create a certain barrier on the path toward further stockpiling of the most expensive and destructive kinds of arms. The achievement of such an agreement will certainly have a beneficial effect on the international climate as a whole, and will help to revitalize other talks currently in progress, for example the complete banning of the nuclear weapons testing, the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and so on.

Of course, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his election speech on 2 March, this treaty could be a bit better from our point of view. Not everything in it is in complete accordance with our wishes. But this is a reasonable compromise, taking into account both sides' interests. And the main thing is that it is an essential, urgent step on the path to the solution of the most insistent, most burning tasks of mankind: ending the arms race and averting the threat of a world nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, spares no effort in this struggle. It is reasonable to suppose that the U.S. side too had to take into account the vital interest of the American people in ending the arms race when it began talks on a SALT-II accord. At the same time the fact that representatives of the administration are forced today to make extra efforts to explain the importance of this accord shows up the differences in approach to it within the ruling camp itself.

I happened to be in the United States recently and had the chance to convince myself again of the fact that there is a huge gap between the mood and hopes of the general public on the one hand, and on the other, the interests of narrow groups consisting of reactionaries, politicking generals and arms manufacturers.

When I visited such organizations as the American Committee for East-West Accord, Americans for SALT and others, I was shown materials from opinion polls whose results in every case showed that a minimum of 70 percent of Americans of all ages and of different political convictions agreed on the necessity of a treaty with the Soviet Union on limiting missile and nuclear arsenals.

But then I went to an organization set up by supporters of U.S. military superiority, who see everywhere all kinds of threats and tricks from the Russians. Hence its name: Committee for Present Danger. There, in a categorical way, they operate with [word indistinct] which were supposed to prove that the picture of the mood of the American public, was exactly the opposite. But when you have a look at thequestionnaires of this committee, and read the formulation of the questions being asked Americans, the whole mechanics of the manipulationof people's minds in the interests of the notorious hawks becomes clear. These questions, for example: Would you accept an agreement which gives the Soviet Union a 10-fold superiority in 1985 in ability to strike ground targets in the United States with ground missiles? and so on, are obviously counting on the ignorance of the essence of the accord by the majority of Americans, including Senate figures. But the most important thrust of such manipulations which have been going on unabated for the past 3-4 years, is aimed at influencing congressmen and such groups, say of party functionaries and activists who collect funds for election campaigns, on whom these same senators depend materially or politically.

These manipulators have huge funds at their disposal, dozens of times more than those at the disposal of organizations fighting for peace, detente and disarmament. This is understandable; it would be naive to think that the arms manufacturers, getting huge profits from new military systems, would start counting out (?from their purses) funds for the struggle against the arms race.

But why do the voices of all these hawks sometimes sound louder than the voices of commonsense and realism? There would obviously be no basis for asking such a question if the administration itself went along a direct and consistent path of limiting the arms race. But the whole fact is that the current U.S. leadership from the very beginning has tried to justify its existence in the eyes of the mighty military-industrial complex by uninterrupted increases in military spending and promises to satisfy the appetite of the hawks with respect to those new weapon systems whose development was planned earlier. But as they say, give them an inch and they take a mile. This is why, having decided finally to begin now an explanation of the importance of the SALT-II agreement, the American leadership finds itself in a situation where the opponents have managed to get a head start, materially, morally and in propaganda. In any case a very difficult struggle is being prepared in the American corridors of power--I was told this by many people, including members of the U.S. Senate--and its culmination will be the hearings in the Senate if the agreement is concluded and advanced for ratification.

What are the American opponents of SALT-II treaty still hoping for? The behind the scenes side of the American political (?kitchen) is such that (?some) figures, see no other way to attract attention to themselves except by adopting the pose of opposition to any proposal, especially if it is to do with questions of detente. It is precisely this that the military-industrial complex is counting on when it (?floods) politicians with all kinds of distorted versions of the treaty.

Their main gamble is that at least some of the American legislators, at any rate at least just over a third of the senators--which would be enough to frustrate the ratification--should bite at the bait of distorted versions of imaginary one-sided advantages which the treaty is said to give the Soviet Union. To this end they are purposefully hiding the fact that in working out the treaty the principle of equality and the equal security of both sides was placed at the very foundation.

Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, obviously was thinking of precisely these people when he remarked recently: Of course in a political position it is easier to say I'm against the treaty, than to occupy oneself with the more difficult task of explaining what this treaty is for, and why it is essential to support it. But the American people have enough commonsense to understand that it is crazy to go on creating and stockpiling an arsenal of nuclear wepaons, the senator stressed.

And indeed, if we take only the material side of the affair, then according to the calculations of American specialists the absence of a SALT-II treaty would push the administration into spending up to another $70 billion on the arms race. This is the second thing about which the manipulators keep quiet.

The other calculation of SALT-II opponents is to present it as something on its own, with which everything comes to an end. Everything is being done to hide from the eyes of the public and legislators the fact that the SALT-II treaty is not the end, but only a part of the process. Its most important purpose is to give conditions for the next step, a SALT-III treaty and so on. In other words, after the establishment of a ceiling on the quantity of strategic offensive weapons, steps will become possible for cutting down the arsenals, that is real measures of disarmament.

When I was in the United States I felt the force of this argument many times. Those Americans able to see the connection of consistent steps along the path of disarmament are becoming more and more aware of how important it is to push the decision-making process if possible further toward the desired goal. The time for this decision is approaching. And as the Americans themselves admit it will also be for them the time to check their ability to distinguish truth from lies, their determination to insure the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority, and equally to test the U.S. firmness and devotion to the cause of detente and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

TASS CITES BRZEZINSKI'S REMARKS IN INTERVIEW ON SALT

LD102314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

["U.S. Administration's Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 10 April, TASS--The journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has published an interview with Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs, in which he deals in particular with the question of the U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting strategic arms. He stressed that the SALT-II treaty "insures greater stability and security for both sides." I would not like to assert that the treaty "will put an end to the arms race," said Z. Brzezinski, but "I would definitely maintain that the treaty will promote the consolidation of stability and greater predictability, and will play a more effective, restraining role. The conclusion of this treaty will exert a common positive influence from the standpoint of U.S. national interests and as regards American-Soviet relations." "I would suggest," went on the President's adviser, "that if we do everything that is necessary in the field of strategic weapons, and if we have this treaty, our position will then be more solid than if we had done everything required in strategic terms, but did not have the treaty."

Replying to the question why the Soviet-American talks on the treaty are moving slowly, Z. Brzezinski stated that the difficulties encountered "are of a technical rather than a political kind." In another part of his interview the President's adviser called for an increase in U.S. arms, and in particular the development of new missile systems.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV ADDRESSES CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE

LD101006 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The historic experience of socio-economic development accumulated in the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community confirmed the tremendous possibilities and advantages of a planned development of the national economy, it was stated here by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. With the help of planning all CMEA countries are developing their productive forces and perfecting production relations, successfully solving the tasks of socialist and communist construction, and deepening socialist economic integration.

Baybakov spoke at the 19th meeting of the CMEA Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Planning Activities, that opened here today.

The Soviet Union's tremendous experience of developing the national economy according to plan has earned international recognition, Baybakov went on. The successes of countries of the socialist community in economic development are first of all successes of centralised planning based on socialism's fundamental advantages: social ownership of means of production, socialist cooperation of work, socialist principles of incentives and distribution. In the years from 1949 to 1978 the national income of CMEA countries increased ten-fold, while industrial output swelled 17 times.

The cooperation and socialist economic integration of CMEA countries is developing and deepening on a plan basis. The coordination of their economic development plans is directed at making maximum use of the possibilities and advantages offered by international socialist division of labour, Baybakov stressed. The drafting and implementation of longterm special programmes of cooperation is a new major step in consolidating the plan fundamentals of the development of mutual economic ties.

BRIEFS

ESPERANTIST CONFERENCE--Budapest, April 9--Representatives of the Esperantist unions of socialist countries ended their 12th consultative conference in the Hungarian city of Veshegrad. Taking part in the four-day conference were Esperantists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. They discussed problems pertaining to the development of the Esperantist movement. Special attention was given during the discussions to the Esperantist movement's efforts in the struggle for peace, participants in the conference issued a statement pledging solidarity with the people of Vietnam. On behalf of the Esperantists of socialist countries they condemned the Chinese aggressors' savage atrocities against the civilian population of Vietnam and appealed to all the Esperantists of the world to support the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD]

PRAVDA REVIEW DISCUSSES SALT, MIDEAST, PRC-USSR TREATIES

LD101537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "International Review"]

[Text] The world of labor and the world of capital display opposite approaches to the fundamental sociopolitical problems of the present day. In the international sphere this is graphically manifested in the fundamentally different attitudes of the socialist and capitalist states toward questions of war and peace and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

While influential Western circles are fueling the arms race in order to acquire the opportunity to dictate their will to others, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries regard as being of paramount importance for their foreign policy the task of averting a new world war and creating conditions making it possible to place the colossal forces of the scientific and technical revolution at the service of peaceful building and insuring happiness and well-being for all the world's peoples.

Urgent Task

"The most urgent, most burning task for mankind," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech to the voters of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "is to halt the arms race and avert the threat of a world nuclear war. Like the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is not sparing its efforts in the struggle for these aims."

Enormous significance for movement toward real disarmament would undoubtedly attach to the conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. The attainment of accord on this radical problem would make it possible to erect a definite barrier on the path of the further stockpiling of the most expensive and destructive types of weapons.

It would also mean that the process of curbing the arms race, begun at the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist countries, is continuing, opening up the prospect for a transition from limitations on the growth of armaments to a new stage--their reduction by both sides. Finally, the conclusion of a SALT-II treaty would have a beneficial influence on the international climate as a whole.

The Soviet Union is doing everything incumbent on it to achieve a sensible compromise on the problems under discussion and make possible the signing of a SALT-II treaty. But the will of the Soviet side alone is not enough for the successful completion of this important matter.

A discussion on the question of concluding a new SALT agreement has gotten under way in the United States recently.

Delivering a justification of the administration's view of a SALT-II agreement, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown noted in New York recently that the process of strategic arms limitation "is important for the further development of U.S.-Soviet relations and relations between East and West in general." Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, described the treaty as "an important step forward in the strategic arms control sphere" and as a factor which "can insure the necessary strategic stability for achieving progress in the sphere of political relations between the USSR and the United States." At the same time he made a number of reservations, stating that the United States must continue "to modernize and improve its nuclear and conventional forces."

It should be noted that as the prospect of concluding a treaty comes closer, its opponents are displaying increasing activeness in U.S. political life. Intimidating people with the alleged "threat to U.S. national security," they are foaming at the mouth and demanding the "linkage" of the SALT-II accords at times with the USSR's policy in various parts of the world and with the United States' prior deployment of even more lethal weapons systems like the MX multiple-headed ballistic missile or the nuclear-powered electronic Trident submarine, and at other times with the possibility of creating, on the territories of countries contiguous to the Soviet Union, stations for monitoring the launching of Soviet space rockets and so forth.

"The organizations which are attempting to mobilize dissatisfaction with this treaty among the population," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "during the first stages of the imminent battle in Congress will be spending 15 times more than the organizations which want to mobilize support."

Such massive pressure does not go by without leaving a trace. "After 2 weeks of fierce disputes the Senate Armed Services Committee has agreed to try to get the Carter administration to make a decision on the system for deploying the new mobile ICBM known as the MX," a New York TIMES correspondent reports from Washington. "The members of the committee have also decided to inform the government that it will be hard to assess the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty without having a 'definite program' for the MX missiles."

According to Washington's official propaganda, the U.S. political system is based on the principle that "wisdom issues from the people." Reminding its readers of this, the Washington POST alleges that the present U.S. administration particularly treasures this principle.

Well, it has an opportunity to confirm its respect for the will of its citizens, over 70 percent of whom, as recent public opinion polls show, favor the conclusion of SALT-II despite the campaign of intimidation and brainwashing which is being mounted by its opponents. This is all the more essential since, as the U.S. leaders themselves admit, the treaty would promote the consolidation of the strategic equilibrium which now exists between the USSR and the United States, whose disruption might seriously harm the interests of the two countries and the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

There Will Be No Laurels

The incompatibility of the imperialist policy of diktat and the imposition of an alien will on the peoples struggling for national freedom, independence and the right to control their own destiny is graphically manifested in recent events in the Near East.

The strict condemnation of the separate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian compact by the progressive public of the whole world and the decision made in Baghdad on economic and political sanctions against As-Sadat's regime have evidently muddled the cards of those taking part in the Washington deal and presented them with a whole series of problems that are hard to resolve.

The Egyptian Government has found itself in a particularly unenviable situation. The decisions of the Baghdad conference of 18 Arab states to break off diplomatic and political relations with, and end economic support for Cairo place the Egyptian regime in a position of isolation in the Arab world and thus sharply weaken not only As-Sadat's external positions but his domestic policy positions, too.

It will not be easy for him to explain to his fellow countrymen why their country, which for centuries was a recognized center of the Arab world, is being expelled from the Arab League and other organizations of the Muslim states. Nor will the loss of economic and financial support from its oil-rich Arab neighbors be without consequences for Egypt. Suffice it to say that in the period since 1973 the financial aid which Egypt has received from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar has totalled about $17 billion.

The situation is complicated by the fact that dissatisfaction is intensifying among the broad masses of the Egyptian people in connection with the rise in prices and inflation. "As-Sadat must now rapidly fulfill allthe promises to improve the economic situation which he gave them. He counted on obtaining credits, otherwise a domestic social explosion will prove a more real threat than all the resolutions of the Arab countries," the French newspaper LES ECHOS notes.

The Washington administration's leaders also showed the world their worried faces when they dismantled the colorful marquees from the White House lawn where the "peace treaty" signing ceremony took place. The main source of anxiety for Washington is undoubtedly the fact that as a result of the "peace a la Camp David" the Arab states' solidarity and anti-U.S. sentiments in the Near East, contrary to their calculations, have not only not diminished but have considerably strengthened.

"Saudi Arabia's agreement to support the policy of the hardliners gathered here," CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent (N. Temko) reported from Baghdad, "is a potential harbinger of one of the most serious failures of late for Washington's Near East policy."

Nor can Washington fail to be worried by the consequences of the economic boycott against As-Sadat's regime on which it had counted in order to sway the Arab world to its side. To mitigate the effect of the ending of Arab support for Cairo, on 2 April President J. Carter asked Congress to immediately examine a bill on allocating special financial aid to Israel and Egypt amounting to $4.8 billion over the next 3 years. Of this sum $1.8 billion is to be paid to Egypt: $1.5 billion for the acquisition of military equipment and $300 million within the framework of economic aid.

Evidently realizing that the appropriations which are being earmarked are only a drop in the ocean of Egyptian needs (As-Sadat himself sets them at $15 billion), the Washington administration is persistently seeking the involvement of the EEC states and Japan in the financing of its client. But this idea is arousing no enthusiasm among U.S. partners. So far Washington is having to act alone. And this, it is becoming apparent, is no easy task.

Tel Aviv is the only participant in the deal to have obtained, at first glance, everything it was seeking. Imposing on Egypt, with Washington's aid, their own conditions for a settlement, Israel's ruling circles have not only kept control over the occupied Palestinian and Syrian lands but have enlisted Washington's additional military-political support. But like all peoples of the Near East the Israeli people have still not acquired long-awaited peace.

On the contrary, the separate compact concluded in Washington noticeably steps up tension in the Near East and lengthens and complicates the path to a just settlement of the Near East problem. This deal will not be able to bring laurels to its participants. True peace in the Near East is possible only on condition that Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab lands, that the Palestinian people's right to form an independent state and to return to their homes is recognized, and that the security of all states of the region is safeguarded.

Anti-Soviet Action

Reports now arriving from Beijing attest that the present PRC leadership is going over more and more openly to the camp of imperialism and reaction. The latest step on this inglorious path was its adoption of the decision not to extend, in other words to terminate the treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

In the fraternal socialist countries the Beijing leadership's actions have been unanimously condemned as an act of betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and hostility toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as a whole and as a step taken counter to the will and interests of the Chinese people and harmful to the cause of peace. Beijing's unilateral action, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes, is a new link on the path of betrayal of the principles on whose basis the Chinese people began to build the PRC 3 decades ago. At the same time this decision is a gesture with whose aid the present Beijing leadership is seeking to make it clear to the United States and other NATO states that the PRC has totally deviated from anti-imperialist positions.

The Chinese leaders, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, writes, have embarked on a path which was not chosen by the Chinese people when the PRC was formed. They have entered into an alliance with the United States, with Japan, and with the entire imperialist camp and unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam and are opposing all revolutionary forces.

Many communist and workers parties and broad circles of the progressive public of various countries of the world have resolutely condemned the anti-Soviet action of Mao's Beijing successors. China has declared the Soviet Union its main enemy and held out a hand to U.S. imperialism and Japanese reaction, the newspaper AKAHATA, the organ of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, writes.

China is entering into overt collusion with U.S. imperialism, is pursuing an aggressive policy with respect to the Indochinese states and is conducting subversive activity on the Indian border, the Delhi newspaper THE PATRIOT writes.

The ruling circles of the capitalist countries are displaying highly contradictory reactions to the Beijing authorities' actions. Together with the open rejoicing of those who have long been fighting for the use of the "China card" in the struggle against socialism and the national liberation movement, sober voices are also to be heard in the capitalist countries pointing to the dangerous consequences of the present evolution of Beijing's foreign policy.

For instance, many Japanese newspapers note that the denunciation of the Soviet-Chinese treaty will complicate the international political situation, particularly in Asia. The liquidation of the treaty, ASAHI writes, "is fraught with the danger of the outbreak of instability in Asia, and Japan cannot rejoice merely because 'China has ended its hostile attitude toward Japan.'" To judge by reports from foreign agencies, warning notes are also slipping into the statements of transatlantic politicians. People there particularly fear that Beijing's demonstration of such overt hostility toward the USSR may be reflected on the disarmament talks now underway.

In its desperate attempts to halt the historic offensive of the forces of socialism and national liberation, present-day imperialism scorns nothing--from military blackmail to bribery and the moral corruption of unstable, opportunist elements. Despite this, the basic trend of our time--the increasingly firm assertion in the world of the ideals of peace, national freedom and social progress--is making headway.

SECRET DOCUMENT ON U.S.-TAIWAN MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

LD101722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1241 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

["Renewing the Facade..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 10 April--The United States is leaving intact the whole complex of U.S.-Taiwan military relations although the treaty on mutual defense dating from 1954 has been officially terminated. This is borne out by a secret document on "the basic principles" of military cooperation with Taiwan, devised by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security. The Washington POST, quoting sources in the administration, reports on the contents of this document.

In accordance with the "basic principles", the United States and Taiwan will continue to stage regular joint military maneuvers. American advisers will continue to train Taiwan servicemen, not only on the island but in the United States as well. The document also envisages passing on to the Taiwan military authorities secret information, documents and equipment. In addition, from 7-13 ships of the U.S. Navy will call at ports on the island every 4 months.

As camouflage, the "basic principles" envisage that U.S. servicemen visiting the island, and correspondingly Taiwanese in the United States, should wear civilian dress and not use military titles [ustavnoye obrashcheniye]. Military advisers from the United States will go to Taiwan as private persons and be called "civilian employees" of the American-Taiwan Institute--a "private organization" which after the "normalization" of relations between Washington and Beijing is fulfilling the functions of the U.S. Embassy in Taiwan. The essence of the military links between the United States and Taiwan remains unchanged, the Washington POST notes.

The "basic principles" of military cooperation with Taiwan is only a part of the so-called new statute of U.S.-Taiwan relations. This statute maintains in full the political, economic and other links between the United States and Taiwan in the spirit of the "two Chinas" policy which has long been conducted by Washington, only renovated.

As far as the PRC is concerned, the Beijing leadership has practically accepted the situation, although before the normalization of relations with the United States it paraded its opposition to this policy in every way. As the American press has noted, this was shown earlier by Beijing's reaction to Congress' approval of the bill on links between the United States and Taiwan. The reason for such a discrepancy between previously declared principles and the practical deeds of the present Maoist leadership is clear: Beijing is too concerned about maintaining its present relationship with Washington.

CHINA

DENG XIAOPING AGAIN 'ON DEFENSIVE' IN PRC POWER STRUGGLE

LD102323 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tensions are reported high in the Chinese capital, Beijing. They were triggered off by recent arrests of activists of the movement for democracy and for democratic transformations in China. The Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN says the reprisals have caused widespread indignation. Despite bans, wallposters protesting against the lawlessness of the authorities have once again appeared in the streets of Beijing. Meantime reports indicate the struggle between China's two most influential men is becoming especially acute. The two are Hua Guofeng, the party, administrative and military leader, and Deng Xiaoping, senior vice premier, deputy party chairman and the chief of the army staff, whose real power is much greater than what he is nominally entitled to.

It is 3 years since the roads of China's two most influential figures crossed and the struggle between them has grown especially acute. Here is more about the two key figures on the Chinese political scene. The rivalry between Hua and Deng first surfaced on 7 April 1976 when Hua skyrocketed to the top in the party and the administration while his opponent lost all of his posts within the ruling party and outside it. That was a heavy blow at Deng Xiaoping, who had by that time almost fully recovered from his first political downfall at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, when he was branded as a capitalist roader. It seemed that Deng Xiaoping, after Zhou Enlai's death in early 1976, was the most likely figure to succeed the late Zhou Enlai. In fact it was Hua who took over the pedestal.

It has been officially recognized in China that Hua's great leap forward was a result of intrigues by the so-called gang of four, led by Mao's widow Jiang Jing. Clearly, they had indeed had their finger in the party Politburo decisions that came to be fateful for China. What is equally obvious is that Hua Guofeng, once he sensed there was a good chance to get to the top, did everything he could to get rid of the dangerous opponent. Those events were closely followed by Mao's death, which opened a new round of power struggle in Beijing.

Although Hua retained his throne and even somewhat reinforced his position he could not for long resist the pressure from political forces that traditionally backed Deng Xiaoping. In June 1977, Deng was rehabilitated and restored in all his party and administrative posts. He did not come back to play second roles. From the very start of his new political life Deng was setting the scene for widespread reshuffles in the party and government in order to put his supporters in the key posts. Hard times began for leaders who had risen on the wave of the Cultural Revolution and gravitated towards Hua Guofeng. Last year saw tangible successes for the Deng faction. He succeeded in bolstering the positions of his men both in the center and provinces, although he failed to expel opponents from the party Politburo and take the post of premier now held by Hua. The aggressive vice premier in fact became the main economic and military strategist in the Beijing leadership.

While on his trip in the United States earlier this year Deng, according to foreign observers, behaved merely as assumed master of China. Things have changed by now. Reports say the defeat in Vietnam and the intensifying difficulties in the economy have damaged Deng's positions. High-ranking officials, including Politburo members, criticise his political and economic policies. Late last March wallposters in Beijing demanded the overthrow of Deng Xiaoping. Rumors in the capital speak of major events expected this and the following month. It seems Deng has again found himself on the defensive in the war for power.

MORE ON PRC ABROGATION OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

Vladivostok Radio Discussion

OW101411 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 7 Apr 79 OW

[Text] [Announcer] This weekend Far Easterners learned of a new unfriendly action by the Chinese Government. It declared that it does not intend to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the PRC concluded in 1950. The Soviet Government statement, which is unanimously approved by Far Easterners, as it is by all Soviet people, clearly emphasizes the Soviet side is striving to live in peace and friendship with the great Chinese people and justly condemns the unilateral action of Beijing's ruling circles taken contrary to the will and wishes of the Chinese people. We now present to you our correspondent Aleksandr Kopeyko.

[Kopeyko] The PRC Government's decision to terminiate the Soviet-Chinese treaty was not unexpected. Lately the Beijing leaders' policy has been directly aimed against the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. As noted by the Soviet Government statement, China's shameful aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has shown how adventuristic the policy of the Beijing ruling circles has become and how low they have fallen when they betrayed the interests of socialism. I would like to draw attention to the part of the statement where it is pointed out that the action to terminate the treaty has been taken by Beijing contrary to the will and interests of the Chinese people.

Of course the fact that the Soviet-Chinese treaty played a great role after its signing in defending the revolutionary achievements of the Chinese people and in solving the tasks that faced them in economic and cultural construction cannot be erased from the memory of the Chinese people. I would like to introduce to you a man who directly participated in rendering this assistance. Aleksey Sergeyevich Raskatov is a veteran of the Far Eastern steamship line. Aleksey Sergeyevich has worked as a representative of the Far Eastern steamship line in the port of Dalian for 4 years.

[Raskatov] The Soviet Government concluded the treaty in early 1950. During the same year the Soviet Government decided to hand over the port [Dalian] and other enterprises to the Chinese people. Our advisors and specialists remained to work at many enterprises at the request of the Chinese Government because the Chinese were unable to manage the enterprises themselves. This happened because during their rule in China the Japanese did not allow ordinary Chinese to do important technical and engineering work. They brutally exploited the Chinese and used them as unskilled labor.

During 1946-48 1,000 units of equipment were delivered from the Soviet Union. We supplied fuel, metal and even foodstuffs from the Soviet Union. Two dry docks were put into operation. Soviet specialists have worked in Dalian and other places in China at the request of the Chinese Government.

[Kopeyko] Aleksey Sergeyevich, Mao Zedong once said that the Soviet Union's assistance to China was an unprecedented case in the history of relations between two states. But after reading the Soviet Government's statement today, how do you feel about all this?

[Raskatov] We feel hurt and dissappointed in realizing that Mao Zedong's followers are today making attempts to distort and misinterpret all the good that has been done for the Chinese people and are training their people in a spirit of hatred toward the Soviet state. Older workers who know and remember better will of course never agree with this. They remember well the assistance rendered by the Soviet people.

The Chinese were well aware that they were liberated from Japanese oppression because of the Soviet people. Therefore, the Chinese people regarded us very well.

But in later years, even before my departure, we felt that the situation in China was sharply changing. Many Chinese revolutionaries, particularly such a well-known figure as (Gao Gang), whom I have already mentioned, [as heard] was arrested at that time by the Chinese authorities because he was opposed to Mao Zedong's ideas and spoke sharply against all kinds of "leaps" and other undesirable phenomena (?initiated) by Mao Zedong. Some other comrades were already being subjected to the so-called purges.

I believe that the frantic Mao Zedongovites have decided to make a complete break contrary to the line which was pursued by the old communists of China, and that they have decided to declare openly to the whole world that they have nothing in their consciousness that is communist. They are the new Chinese emperors who not only are harming the international communist movement today but are causing more harm to the Chinese people. This is why we, the Soviet people, and all Chinese people will of course condemn them for these actions. The Soviet Union suffers no loss from this; the greater loss is suffered by the Chinese people.

Commentary on Soviet Position

LD102336 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 3 April the Government of the PRC announced that it had no intention of prolonging the validity of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the PRC concluded in 1950, whose 30-year validity expires in April 1980 although the text of the treaty provides that the treaty can be extended with the assent of both sides. Seeking to justify this hostile action, the Chinese side has recourse to gross fabrications which makes it necessary to present the real state of affairs.

The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the PRC was signed at a time when the Chinese people greatly needed aid and support to defend the revolutionary gains and solve the problems of economic and cultural construction which confronted the country. The USSR, loyal to its internationalist duties, thoroughly fulfilled the commitments contained in the treaty and acted from the very beginning in a resolute and consistent manner to defend the PRC's interests in the international arena. It effectively helped the young people's republic to rebuff the imperialist forces' attempts at interference in its affairs.

Soviet military units which were sent to the PRC at its request solidly defended the country against the attacks of enemy planes. The Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1950 also played a decisive role in forestalling direct imperialist aggression against the PRC during the 1950-53 war in Korea and during the so-called Taiwan crisis of 1958. The aid provided for the creation of new industrial branches and the modernization of old ones in the PRC, for the prospecting and utilization of mineral deposits, for the development of relations in the field of science and culture and many others was also a result of the implementation of the provisions of the 1950 treaty and the agreements concluded on its basis concerning cooperation between the USSR and China in various spheres.

The whole world knows these facts. At the same time these same facts aroused deep gratitude and enjoyed a high appraisal on the Chinese side.

The present unilateral action by Beijing, which stated that it refuses to prolong the validity of the 1950 treaty, does not accord with its frequent statements to the effect that it desires to maintain normal interstate relations with the USSR. Rejecting in 1971 the USSR's proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force and the 1973 proposal to conclude a nonaggression treaty, the Chinese Government used the pretext that such treaties were not necessary because the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid existed between the USSR and China. At present, however, this treaty, too, has been cancelled on the Chinese initiative. All these facts, together with other measures of the Chinese leadership, clearly show the systematic line of continually complicating and torpedoing the relations between the USSR and China.

The change in Beijing's position toward the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the People's Republic of China, from full approval and its active use to its cancellation, is closely linked to the degeneration of the political line of the Chinese leaders stemming more and more from hegemonistic and big-power chauvinistic aims, from contempt for other countries and peoples, from hostility to all that leads to the strengthening of peace and international security and is contrary to their plans of establishing world dominion. How adventurous the policy of the Beijing ruling circles has become, and how low they have sunk by betraying the interests of socialism can be seen from China's shameful aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As regards the USSR, its position toward the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and China has always been clear and consistent. It stems from the principled attitude of the USSR toward the treaties which have been concluded and the pledges undertaken which it observes in a rigorous way. The strength and effectiveness of the Soviet-Chinese treaty in 1950 lay in the fact that it expressed the immutable will of two big countries to live in peace and friendship. There is no doubt that the action concerning the cancellation of that treaty has been taken by Beijing against the will and interests of the Chinese people. The USSR has deep respect for the Chinese people, for their history and culture. There are no objective causes for alienation, or for confrontation between the peoples of our two countries. No amount of effort by the enemies of Soviet-Chinese friendship, no amount of attempts to uproot from the people's memory and wipe out all the positive factors which have accumulated during the years of fraternal cooperation between the two countries and to raise a wall of enmity between the peoples of the USSR and China will yield the desired results. The Soviet side declares that the entire responsibility for the unwillingness to extend the validity of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid rests with the Chinese side. The USSR will naturally draw the proper conclusions from the above-mentioned actions of the Chinese side.

PRAVDA NOTES PRC LINK WITH ESPIONAGE EFFORTS IN IRAN

LD020945 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--It can be assumed that the efforts of the Beijing agents in Iran, who were cooperating for a long time with the Israeli "Mossad" special service and the shah secret police SAVAK, were much more diversified than it became clear from the documents discovered at Israel's representation in Teheran. [sentence as received] "This is reaffirmed by the facts of dirty activities of Beijing's special services in Laos, India, Burma, Afghanistan and a number of other countries, where they are creating hornets' nest of espionage and carrying out subversive operations against the peoples struggling for the right to be masters of their future."

This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on the unseemly activities of the Beijing agents in Iran, that became known to public.

"The Chinese and Israeli special services, "PRAVDA writes "constantly coordinated between themselves the collection of information and regularly exchanged it. The Chinese side, specifically, using agents from pro-Maoist groupings, supplied its 'colleagues' with information on activities of organisations which were in opposition to the Iranian monarchy and on their links with Palestinian organisations."

Beijing special services in Iran, the article runs, paid a particular attention to work with pro-Chinese groupings, which during the stay of the Bakhtiar government in power "arranged together with agents of the Israeli intelligence service provocations to drive a wedge into the camp of Ayatollah Khomeyni supporters." Plans of these operations were drawn up in the Iranian secret police.

"The Israeli intelligence service," the article runs, "attached great significance to the Chinese information on cooperation of the Khomeyni supporters with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Later, the Chinese agents had the task put to them to study a possibility of using Maoist groupings in Lebanon, France and in Iran itself for undermining cooperation between the Khomeyni supporters and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The agents were oriented to the use of all means--up to assassination of leaders of the opposition and the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

"The attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction to prevent the course of develop- of the Iranian revolution have been an utter failure, and the attempts of the Chinese agents have also been in vain," PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

FURTHER COMMENT ON CHILEAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BEIJING

LD101926 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

["With Open Arms"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: A Chilean junta's delegation led by Economics Minister Kelly is being received in Beijing now with open arms. The minister conveyed personal greetings to Chinese leaders from Pinochet.

It must be recalled, the commentator goes on, that Maoist China was one of the first among few to recognize the regime of the military junta. Ever since the sanguinary days of the September of 1973, Beijing's versatile contacts with the putschists have been continually gaining in scope. At one time Salvador Allende addressed a proposal to the PRC to strengthen bilateral economic relations. At that time Beijing top leadership replied that it "does not have big possibilities and means". After the fascist coup in Santiago, China found both possibilities and means: The volume of Chinese deliveries to Chile has almost trebled since them, and Chilean exports to the PRC have quintupled.

China has granted big credits and loans to Chile on the most easy terms, the commentary says. It purchases copper and saltpetre, and sells weapons to the junta. In October last year, during the visit of the Pinochet regime's foreign minister to Beijing, it was decided to exchange permanent military missions. At the same time Hua Guofeng was invited to visit Santiago. A visit by the principal Chilean putschist to China is being planned, too.

Yevgeniy Babenko points out that by developing "warm and cordial" relations with the Chilean butchers, and having established contacts with other most sanguinary tyrannies the type of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua or Vorster in the Republic of South Africa, Beijing fully exposed its true essence as an assister of the forces of reaction and imperialism, as an enemy of the national liberation movements of peoples, and as a betrayer of the cause of socialism.

JAPANESE PEOPLE CONDEMN PRC INVASION OF SRV

OW101158 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 8 Apr 79 OW

[Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese invasion of Socialist Vietnam met a strong protest in Japan. Even those conservative politicians who had worked for closer Sino-Japan ties have criticized Beijing's behavior. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports as follows:

SANKEI SHIMBUN, noting the change in the attitude of the conservative camp toward Beijing, writes that the invasion shattered the illusion of a "peaceful China" held by some Japanese people. It is a reference to politicians who tried not to see the truth. The same China that called for a struggle against hegemonism, SANKEI says, has in fact become a hegemonist.

Professor Yuzo Asano of Tokai University said to this correspondent: "The Chinese action showed to the whole world that Beijing is pursuing a chauvinist and hegemonist policy. I think that the U.S. and Japanese governments also are responsible for the Chinese act of aggression. Deng Xiaoping during his visit to Washington and Tokyo warned of the Chinese intention to attack Vietnam, but neither the United States nor Japan raised any objection to it. This resulted in encouraging the aggressor."

JCP Vice Chairman Tomio Nishizawa stressed that the foreign policy of the Beijing leadership represents a total departure from the position of scientific socialism and from the principles of great socialism, and that China demonstrated that it has nothing to do with socialism through its attack against Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Sanji, secretary general of the Central Executive Committee of the Struggle Against U.S. Military Bases, told this correspondent that China is threatening the peace in Asia and the whole world, and that "we are resolutely opposed to Beijing's hegemonist behavior."

Even representatives of the general public, who normally would seldom be involved in political struggles, also are not indifferent to the Chinese aggression. Ritsuko Abe, who resides in Hanamaki city, writes in her contribution to a newspaper that an attempt to crush a country with a different system is despicable and hateful behavior common to all militarists.

REPORTAGE ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Rally Supports Government

LD102044 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--A mammoth meeting of Afghan working people has been held on the Zarnegar square in the centre of the Afghan capital. The meeting, keynoted by the slogans "Let's uphold the gains of the April revolution!" "Let's give a resolute rebuff to the aggressors!" was attended by representatives of all strata of the Kabul population--workers, handicraftsmen, employees, students, schoolchildren. Participants in the meeting spoke with wrath about designs of counterrevolution--reactionary pro-monarchial feudals and the so-called "Moslem Brothers" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, attempts of the Pakistani reaction, backed and instigated by imperialist powers, primarily the United States and also China, to break the inviolability of Afghan frontiers. They unanimously pledged full support for the people's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, progressive transformations being carried out in Afghanistan. Meetings in support of the policy of Democratic Afghanistan's government, against designs of the forces of imperialism and reaction were also held in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif and other towns of the country.

Defense Minister on Insurgency

LD111015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Report by TASS correspondents Yu. Kornilov and R. Musin "for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Guarding the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 April--The successes of the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] have given rise to fierce resistance on the part of class enemies. Feudal landowners and reactionaries of various hues, whom the revolution deprived of plundered wealth, privileges and power, are trying, with support from outside, to prevent the revolutionary transformations in the DRA. They are intimidating the working people, inciting them to disturbances and are actually resorting to arms, DRA Defense Minister M.A. Watanjar said in a conversation with the TASS correspondents. But the enemies of Afghanistan and those backing them should have no doubt that any attempts to undermine the April revolution by force, whatever their origin, will continue to be most resolutely rebuffed by the Afghan people and their valiant armed forces.

Very soon, on 27 April, the Afghan Army will join the Afghan people, he said, in celebrating our national holiday--the first anniversary of the revolution carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This revolution, which was a turning point in the country's long history and which smashed forever the fetters of feudal oppression, placed power in the hands of the people and declared a principled course of peace, friendship and good neighborliness with all countries and peoples. While defending peace and tranquillity in the region and in the world at large and resolutely opposing interference in other states' affairs, we reject with equal determination any attempts whatsoever to interfere in our internal affairs and violate our sovereignty.

But these attempts continue: The enemies of the revolution, "testing the strength" of our state borders, are clearly counting on using brazen aggressive provocations and attacks on Afghanistan to undermine or at least inhibit the course of revolutionary transformations in the DRA.

Recently, there have been repeated instances of incursions into DRA territory by armed counterrevolutionary bands and terrorist groups. Operating in the country's eastern and southeastern provinces--Paktia, Kandahar, Kunar, Nangrahar and Zabul, that is, in Afghan-Pakistani border regions--they are making bandit raids on peaceful Afghan population points and are brutalizing activists.

Of course, none of these criminal acts, the minister continued, goes unpunished. A considerable proportion of the armed antigovernment groupings operating in the regions mentioned have already been destroyed, dispersed or driven out of Afghanistan.

It is no secret that anti-Afghan armed detachments and groups are trained in special camps in Pakistan. Pakistani helicopters monitor the movement of the antigovernment gangs on Afghan territory so as to correct their operations. The other day--7 April--a considerable number of Pakistani soldiers dressed as Afghans attacked military posts in a region of Pahktia Province. The Pakistani Government was then warned that its actions are destabilizing peace in the region. The insurgents and terrorists being sent into Afghanistan are equipped with American and Chinese weapons and many of them have been "trained" by Chinese instructors.

But those who hope by resorting to arms and to flagrant infringement of the inviolability of the DRA's state borders to intimidate Afghanistan and shake the resolve of the people and their army to defend the revolution's gains are wasting their time, M.A. Watanjar stated in conclusion. The personnel of the Afghan Armed Forces are yesterday's working people--the sons and brothers of those workers and peasants whom the revolution liberated from feudal and capitalist exploitation, to whom it has given the land and for whom it has opened up the path to culture, learning and a happy life. The Afghan Army is of one flesh with the people and is deeply devoted to the cause of the revolution. Possessing a high morale and political spirit and equipped with first-class and powerful hardware, the Afghan Armed Forces will continue to mount a firm guard over our revolutionary gains and the inviolability of the republic's borders.

Taraki on Bandit Raids

LD102208 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 10, TASS--A calm situation remains in the capital of Afghanistan and in the country's central provinces. The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are taking measures in the border areas for liquidating the counter-revolutionary gangs, which penetrated the Afghan territory from abroad.

Striving to frustrate normal life in the country, bandits are raiding populated localities, destroying roads and attacking at night vehicles carrying cargoes. There have been acts of banditism, in particular in close proximity to the border with Pakistan as well as in Herat Province north of the town of Shindand. Detachments of government troops dispersed a counterrevolutionary gang at a distance of 35 km north of the town.

Rallies have been held in Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif and other towns of the country in support of the policy of the Government of Democratic Afghanistan, against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Speaking in Kabul's House of the People, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC Nur Mohammad Taraki stressed that the whole of the country's territory is under control of the legitimate authorities.

At the same time, handfuls of the so-called "Moslem Brothers", which are named "devil's brothers" here and other counter-revolutionaries are from time to time launching bandit sorties against villages and killing women and children under cover of the night.

Our young people and servicemen of the republic's armed forces, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, are giving a due rebuff to these jackals. The aim of the bandit attacks against peaceful population is to try to cause lack of confidence and confusion, and make the government give up its land reform. However, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed that these manoeuvres of home and foreign reaction are doomed to inevitable failure.

SOVIET JOURNAL MARKS AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD091618 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--"Over the year that has passed since the April revolution, the peoples of Afghanistan, overcoming the hard legacy of the past, have made great strides in building a society free of ignorance, poverty and oppression," writes the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY. The journal points out that the peoples of Afghanistan that set about building a new life are yet to overcome many difficult obstacles. On the eve of the revolution, Afghanistan was one of the world's poorest and most backward states.

"Only one year has passed since the accomplishment of the April revolution. This is a short period of time, but already a good deal has been done to successfully implement the program of the revolution. The people's Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the government of the republic, backed up by the entire Afghan people, took vigorous measures for effecting democratic transformations, for elaborating an economic development plan of Afghanistan, and for carrying out vital socio-economic and cultural reforms, for protecting the country's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and for resolutely defending the historic gains of the April revolution."

"Measures aimed at eliminating unemployment in the country and ensuring population's employment are figuring importantly in the progressive transformations which are being carried out by the Government of the DRA, the journal goes on. The construction of new economic projects and an expansion of the existing ones (sometimes by introducing additional work shifts) brought about thousands of job opportunities. Already in the first months after the revolution, the Ministry of Education provided five thousand unemployed teachers with jobs, housing construction was started. That not only gave an opportunity to provide unemployed builders with jobs but also opened the way for a solution to the housing problem, one of the most acute ones in Afghanistan's large cities where working people prior to the revolution had to dwell in slums and decrepit hovels lacking elementary amenities."

"The successes in the building of a new life contributed to strengthening the international positions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," the journal points out. "This was also promoted by a consistent pursuance by the people's Government of the DRA of a peaceful foreign policy based on the principles of positive nonalignment, respect for independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, and also by the DRA's support for the policy of easing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations with all peaceloving countries." "The DRA's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the fields of trade, economic, scientific technical and cultural cooperation develop successfully, filling with a new content, on the firm, long-term and mutually advantageous basis."

REPORTS DETAIL ROUT OF POL POT SUPPORTERS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD101554 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

["Bases of Counterrevolution Destroyed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 10, TASS--A Kampuchean news agency (SPK) reports that late in March the revolutionary armed forces in Kampuchea seized the den of the so-called "general staff" of the Pol Pot gangsmen in the highland forest-grown districts of the province of Kompong Spev. Another base of the Pol Pot thugs was liquidated on the border of the provinces Kampot and Takeo.

Great numbers of enemies were killed during these operations. Over 2,300 persons were taken prisoner or crossed over voluntarily to the side of the revolutionary armed forces. Tens of thousands of firearms, radio transmitters, stocks of rice and other foods plundered from the population were seized. Tens of thousands of people in adjoining districts were saved from the threat of being killed. Local people took an active part in the operations against the gangs.

The revolutionary armed forces supported by the population continue mopping up the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs in the locality, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reports.

Phnom Penh, April 10, TASS--Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea Pen Sovan, who is in charge of defence in the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, issued a message to commanders and fighters of the Kampuchean armed units that participated in the liquidation of the Pol Pot base in Battambang Province. It is stressed in the message that they have staged the outstanding exploit, dealing a precise blow at the base where the remnants of the defeated Pot Pot gangs were hiding.

Your victory, Pen Sovan stressed, is of great political and military importance not only for Kampuchea, but also for the cause of peace. It dispelled the myth about the long-drawn guerrilla fighting in Kampuchea that is being spread by the clique of the Chinese reactionaries. This victory inspired the entire Kampuchean people. It showed the effectiveness of the activity of the revolutionary authorities at all levels.

PRC CONTINUES PROVOCATIONS ALONG VIETNAMESE BORDER

LD101832 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 10, TASS--As has become known here, the Chinese hegemonists are continuing provocative actions in the areas adjoining Vietnam's border. While holding some sections of Vietnam's territory, they have re-grouped in the recent two days their troops on Mong Cai, Lang Son and Lao Cai directions and are at the same time building their military fortifications there. Planes of the Chinese Air Force are making reconnaissance flights along the state border. In Mong Cai direction, the Chinese troops opened machine-gun and artillery fire on the positions of the Vietnamese troops and frontier posts.

JAPANESE PAPER INTERVIEWS VIETNAM'S XUAN THUY ON PRC POLICY

LD092040 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 9, TASS--Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Standing Commitee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, speaking in an interview with the newspaper AKAHATA, published today, condemned Beijing's hegemonistic machinations with regard to the countries of Indochina and expressed the determination of his people to fight for peace in Indochina and to promote in every way the unity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to ensure their independent and democratic development.

The Chinese leaders say that not a single Chinese soldier was left in the territory of Vietnam from March 16, Xuan Thuy said. In fact, he went on, Chinese troops continue to occupy many places in Vietnamese territory. At the same time the Chinese authorities are concentrating troops and armaments on the frontier with Vietnam. This makes the Vietnamese people heighten their vigilance and shows to world public opinion what kind of "talks" China is speaking of.

Xuan Thuy went on: If the Chinese leaders, even if they enter into talks, do not seek a real settlement of border questions and relations with Vietnam or try under some pretext to go back to war, they will bear all the responsibility for the consequences of such actions. The Vietnamese people earnestly desire a lasting peace for building a new life. But they will give a strong rebuff to any aggression, he stressed.

Xuan Thuy then pointed out that the Chinese leaders always say that they are against any expansionism and hegemonism. But they say so only in order to conceal their own expansionist, great-power and hegemonistic aspirations. It is clear to all that the Chinese leaders have fully joined the imperialist camp. Their actions are at variance with the real interests of the Chinese people and the interests of world peace.

Although the Chinese leaders' designs in Kampuchea and Vietnam have failed, they have not stopped their expansionist and hegemonistic machinations against the three countries of Indochina and the whole of the Asian region, Xuan Thuy went on. Vietnam does not wish to establish an Indochinese alliance, as the Chinese leaders and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique allege in spreading false rumours. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have united in the struggle against colonialism and they naturally want to act together in order to safeguard their territorial integrity and their states.

After the establishment of new power in Kampuchea, the border war between Kampuchea and Vietnam ended completely and on February 18, 1979, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signed a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, Xuan Thuy said. As for relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, they rest on sincere friendship.

In conclusion Xuan Thuy expressed confidence that the Vietnamese people will overcome all the consequences of Chinese aggression and win new victories.

COMMENTARY ON LAO PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THAILAND

LD101309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev "Commentator's Column": "Developing Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] The official visit to Thailand by a government delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] headed by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan has ended. This was the first visit of this sort to Thailand since the formation of the LPDR. It was a return visit; in January this year Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan visited Laos.

"Laos and Thailand are not simply neighboring countries with a common border 1,600 km long," the newspaper SIANG PASASON, the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, notes. "They are also united by the commonality of their traditions of solidarity and mutual aid and related cultures."

The range of issues discussed during the visit was very broad. The heads of government focused their attention on problems of peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The joint communique notes that the visit was the latest step on the path of the further improvement of relations between the two neighboring states. Agreement has been reached on the expansion of all-round cooperation.

Despite the imperialist circles' aspiration to set some Southeast Asian countries against others, despite the desperate and vain attempts of the Beijing hegemonists to fuel tension here and kindle a military conflagration, the trend toward peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among states is gaining strength in the region. A confirmation of this is the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand. The same trend was inherent in the recent visits by the leaders of Socialist Vietnam and the LPDR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In the opinion of the Thai press, important significance attaches to the desire of both sides, confirmed during the Bangkok talks, to turn the Mekong border river into a zone of peace and friendship.

Beijing's growing expansionist aspirations, which present a direct threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia, as is borne out by China's piratical aggression against the SRV, are engendering legitimate indignation and resistance among the peoples of the region and the public of the whole world.

The desire for the all-round development of good-neighborly relations is one of the conditions for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and cooperation on the Indochinese Peninsula. As the official visit by the LPDR government delegation confirmed, the strengthening Lao-Thai relations are making a marked contribution to this process.

BRIEFS

GIFT SHIPMENT TO LAOS--Vientiane, April 4, TASS--A big consignment of medicines and food, which the Central Committee of the Soviet Young Communist League sent as a gift to the National Constituent Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth League, was brought from Moscow to the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos by an IL-76 plane today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

USTINOV RECEIVES VISITING BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD091724 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 April--Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, received Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic and army general, who is in the Soviet Union.

ZIMYANIN CONFERS WITH PZPR SECRETARY LUKASZEWICZ

LD061453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] On 4 April M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with J. Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who arrived in Moscow for the opening of the Polish Culture Days.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions of further deepening ideological cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR were discussed.

On the same day J. Lukaszewicz left for home. He was seen off at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

SOVIET NAVAL DESTROYER SQUADRON TO VISIT SFRY 13-18 APRIL

LD102308 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Under an agreement reached, a Soviet naval squadron of destroyers Ochakov, Smely and a submarine under the command of Rear Admiral Nikolay Ryabinskiy is to call for an official friendly visit at Yugoslavia's port of Rijeka from April 13 to 18.

BELORUSSIA'S MASHEROV RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY LOVETINSKY

LD110743 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled BELTA report from general heading: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who arrived in Minsk on 27 March, paid a visit to P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussia CP Central Committee.

Present at the talks which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere were A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, S.A. Bronnikov, chief of a Belorussian CP Central Committee department, and A.E. Gurinovich, Belorussian SSR foreign minister.

CONCERN OVER CAPITALIST, BOURGEOIS RESURGENCE IN PORTUGAL

LD101157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[E. Kovalev article: "Portugal at the Crossroads"]

[Text] Portugal's state machine has been skidding for several months now. The economy is at a standstill along with it, and the political situation in the country cannot be stabilized in any way. Hapless drivers keep taking over from each other at the wheel of this machine: At first the "ministerial team" was headed for a long time, but without particular success, by Socialist Party [PS] leader Soares and next, for only 6 weeks, by a big manager of Portuguese industry, Nobre da Costa; then Mota Pinto, a well-known lawyer in the country, became premier.

But now the Pinto government too has been defeated in parliament. In the past 2 weeks the draft state budget and economic plan it submitted have been voted down three times, as have laws to limit the growth of the working people's wages. Communists and independent leftists voted against the government all three times, and the Socialists joined them twice. But the government has not resigned. On the decision of President Eanes, it will try once again to get the slightly amended drafts through parliament.

Summing up the joyless results of the activities of all these governments, the Portuguese leftwing press reminds us that Soares first began pursuing a policy advantageous to those economic circles which advocate capitalist restoration. Soares' line was the virtual start of an offensive against the socioeconomic gains of the 25 April revolution. The short-lived Nobre da Costa government also did quite a lot to restore the former positions of monopolists, big landowners and merchants. The present cabinet too has kept to the same course.

In accordance with agreements concluded with the IMF by the previous governments and under direct IMF pressure, Mota Pinto and his ministers are preparing to implement new, even harsher measures to "put the Portuguese economy in order." They want to "hitch the Portuguese economic car to the West European monopoly locomotive."

Leftwing newspapers point out that this "rationalization" would undoubtedly be carried out at the expense of the Portuguese working people, who would have to "tighten their belts" in the interests of "improving" the country's national economy. Indeed, the representatives of big capital, referring to the need to implement the "IMF recommendations," are already openly questioning the "advisability" of retaining at its former level the nationalized sector of industry which came into being in the first years of the revolution. They are calling for private banks and insurance companies to be permitted to operate once again--which would be at variance with the Constitution.

The constant concessions to rightists could not fail to whet their appetites. And there are already people in the country who maintain without ceremony that "the time has come to put the state machine into reverse." In recent weeks the progovernment Lisbon newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS has chiefly been printing interviews with prominent Portuguese businessmen who openly demand a return to the system of totally unrestrained "free competition which flourished under the regime of Salazar and Caetano."

The rightwing forces' economic program was made public at the first "economic activity congress," which put forward an extensive plan to restore the rule of monopoly capital in Portuguese economics and politics, and also demanded the "revision" of the progressive 1976 Constitution and the removal from it of all articles "of a Marxist and collectivist nature hindering the development of free competition." Advocating such a "revision" of the Constitution in a recent interview for the Lisbon weekly O PAIS, Antonio Champalimaud, one of Portugal's biggest capitalists in the past, admitted without a shadow of embarrassment that its consequences would be tantamount to "a real coup d'etat."

The rightists do not confine themselves to declarations but are energetically strengthening their positions. The New York TIMES recently wrote, not without satisfaction: "The quiet counterrevolution in Portugal is finally starting to supplant the 25 April revolution, which so scared the local rich...." Indeed, it is now possible to see more and more conservatively inclined specialists closely linked with the business world in leading posts; many of these people today no longer hide the fact that they held responsible posts under the Salazar regime. At the same time ministries and state establishments, banks, organs for the control of nationalized enterprises and newspaper, radio and television editorial offices are being "purged" of progressive elements.

People close to the reactionary Farmers Confederation, who consider the agrarian reform that has been implemented an encroachment upon "the sacred right of private ownership," have seized control of the new Ministry of Agriculture.

At the beginning of this year some people were already rubbing their hands with glee, reckoning that in the situation that has come about the rightwing of the Socialist Party will lead the whole party into the bourgeois camp. A national, so-called "democratic" bloc, excluding the country's truly left forces and the communists above all, would thereby finally be created, so these people hoped. In this "democratic" bloc, which the anticommunist Sa Carneiro, leader of the bourgeois Social Democratic Party [PSD], is so concerned to set up, he and his supporters would be the decisive force, so he reckons, and Soares would have to reconcile himself to a secondary role. However, the PS congress held recently in Lisbon showed that there is still quite a long way to go before such calculations are realized. The efforts of overt rightists encountered resistance from those socialists who are not indifferent to the fate of the 25 April revolution. At the same time the congress, while raising a number of urgent questions of Portuguese reality, did not give any definite answers to them and did not set forth clearly the PS line for the immediate future.

This uncertainty also influenced the Socialists' position during the recent vote in parliament. As political commentators pointed out in Lisbon, the actions of the PS leadership were dictated, above all, by fear of a new reverse for the party in the possible early elections which would have to be held if a satisfactory way out of the present situation is not found. For it is clear to everyone that in new elections the PS, which has compromised itself with constant concessions to rightist forces, will hardly collect its former 30-odd percent of the votes.

The rightist parties are trying to use the Socialists' shaky positions for various kinds of political speculations advantageous to themselves. Sa Carneiro and his friends in the PSD have now undertaken complex political maneuvers in an endeavor to set the president, parliament and the Council of the Revolution on a collision course. They would like to cast doubt on the existing Constitution and plunge Portugal into dangerous political adventures.

This provocative fuss has not met with support even within the ranks of their own party. At the beginning of April more than half the PSD deputies left the party because they disagreed with Sa Carneiro's policy. Prime Minister Mota Pinto welcomed this step, clearly hoping that the PSD dissidents will become his strong mainstay in parliament.

The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission recently exposed and condemned all backstage machinations, emphasizing that in the present situation it is best for the Mota Pinto cabinet to resign. In the communists' opinion, a democratic alternative could be a transitional government with the task of handling the country's current affairs right up to the next scheduled or early elections. Such a stable democratic government could be formed based on the present composition of the Assembly of the Republic, in which the left forces are in the majority.

Will Portugal, which is "at the crossroads," return to the omnipotence of monopoly capital, as numerous "soothsayers" in the West predict and as the "businessmen" who gathered for the economic activity congress dream? Or will Portuguese democrats uphold the progressive 1976 Constitution and defend the socioeconomic gains of the April revolution and the established democratic regime in Portugal? Only the Portuguese people, now rallying to repulse reaction's continuing offensive, can provide the answer to these questions.

MALTA'S TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE FAR FROM PAINLESS

LD101437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Land of the Five Islands"]

[Excerpt] Valletta, April--An end has come to the past of Malta, the island-fortress in the Mediterranean. Broad horizons are opening up before the young republic for the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples and for active participation in the process of the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of security in Europe and throughout the world.

It should be noted that the Maltese leaders have frequently stated their desire to expand this cooperation, placing special emphasis on the need to strengthen security and good-neighborly relations in the Mediterranean region. Prime Minister D. Mintoff stated that Malta is seeking to become "a bridge of mutual understanding, cooperation and peace between Europe and the Arab world." The Maltese Government, I was told by its representatives, advocates extending the beneficial climate of detente and the positive results of the all-European conference to the Mediterranean.

It would be wrong to believe that the transition from colonial and semicolonial dependence to economic and political independence is taking place painlessly on Malta. The Maltese economy is closely linked with that of West Europe (about 70 percent of Malta's trade is with the EEC countries) and is experiencing all the market fluctuations and frequent discriminatory restrictions of the Common Market. A rather high level of unemployment persists in the republic and many Maltese are obliged to seek work abroad. The foreign trade deficit in 1978 reached almost 90 million Maltese pounds. For comparison, let us point out that over the same period Malta's total exports in monetary terms amounted to 132.6 million pounds.

Reactionary pro-NATO forces fighting for Malta's return to the West's military orbit are still strong here. The Nationalist Party, which has only three fewer deputies in the Maltese parliament than the Labor Party, openly advocates abandoning the republic's policy of neutrality and is demanding that an appeal be made to the Western countries for "guarantees of security" and economic support. This party's leader, E.F. Adami, has called for Malta's entry into the Common Market.

The Maltese Communist Party is raising its voice against reaction's maneuvers, in support of an independent course in international affairs and for the young republic's economic and social progress. The Maltese Communists who, at their second congress, approved an extensive action program, are seeking Malta's definitive liberation from foreign dependence, and upholding the rights and interests of the working masses, and supporting Malta's participation in the process of the relaxation of tension and the development of good-neighborly cooperation with various countries and peoples.

The Communists advocate the cohesion and unity of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, A. Vassallo, general secretary of the Maltese Communist Party, told your correspondent, and they advocate a peaceful and just future for Malta. While supporting the policy of the Labor government in international affairs and in the struggle for liberation from the NATO bases and for steering a course toward the preservation of neutrality, the Communist Party criticizes the government's concessions to foreign capital to the detriment of the working people's interests and calls for the pursuit of a different economic policy.

CELEBRATIONS, GREETINGS MARK USSR-FINNISH TREATY JUBILEE

Kosygin, Sorsa Messages

LD101035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report under general heading "On the Anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa a telegram conveying to him and the Finnish Government cordial congratulations and good wishes from the Soviet Government and himself on the 31st anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland.

The Soviet Union, the telegram says, is deeply satisfied with the positive development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations on the basis of the 1948 treaty and the expansion of our countries' good neighborly collaboration, which promotes the consolidation of international detente. I am confident that the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Finland will continue to develop in the interests of our countries' peoples.

In a telegram to A.N. Kosygin, K. Sorsa conveyed cordial greetings on the 31st anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Finland and the USSR.

I recently had the great satisfaction of visiting your country, the telegram says, and being present at the inauguration of the second stage of our important cooperation project--the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine.

In connection with this visit we were again able to note the very great significance of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual significance as a basis for good neighborly relations of trust between our countries. Relying on the treaty, we have been able to build mutually advantageous cooperation. Multifaceted economic relations are a good example of this cooperation.

May this cooperation flourish and may our countries' relations continue to develop successfully for the sake of our peoples.

Finnish Ambassador's Reception

LD101037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Reception"]

[Text] E. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 6 April to mark the 31st anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Present at the reception were M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, people from the world of science and culture and representatives of the public.

A delegation of the Finland-Soviet Union Society was present, headed by P. Tyolajarvi, Finnish minister of social affairs and health.

Public Meeting in Moscow

LD101303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 5 April a public meeting devoted to the 31st anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland was held in the Moscow House of Friendship.

P. Tyolajarvi, the friendly country's minister of social affairs and health, who headed the delegation from the Finland-Soviet Union Society, addressed the meeting.

J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

FRG HISTORIOGRAPHY OF WORLD WAR II FALSIFIES HISTORY

LD101339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 April publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word book review of Col A. Markov under the rubric "Remarks on Books," titled "Face to Face With History," reviewing A.N. Nertsalov's "West German Bourgeois Historiography of World War II" (Zapadnogermanskaya Burzhuaznaya Istoriographiya Vtoroy Mirovoy Voyny), published by Nauka Publishing House in 1978. Markov notes that the book is full of "concrete examples showing the methodology of bourgeois historiography, which embellishes and falsifies history to suit the country's ruling classes," and shows that in the FRG the "reactionary historiography of the last war has become the ideological and political weapon of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism."

Markov surveys the rise of neofascism allegedly observed in the FRG recently and argues that despite the improvement in Soviet-West German relations, "West German bourgeois historiography continues to explain the last war from the viewpoint of our former military enemy." Works of this kind, particularly the reminiscences of former Nazis, "produce a stronger impression on the broad reading public than scientific research." The generation born since the war in the FRG "does not know the true causes and real culprits of World War II" and the FRG does not adhere to a "firm line of unequivocal condemnation of the crimes committed by fascism"; Markov cites the "hullabaloo" surrounding the statute of limitations in the FRG as evidence of this. He concludes that Mertsalov's work "rejects anti-Soviet fabrications and the falsification of history and supports those authors who try to give a true picture of the history of World War II and fascism."

OPENING OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD101021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Metz, 6 April, TASS--The French Socialist Party [PS] congress opened today in Metz--a city in industrial Lorraine which has been hit by the economic crisis. Some 1,200 delegates have come to the congress, representing 180,000 French socialists.

Present at the congress are delegations from nearly 30 French parties, trade unions and public organizations, including the French Communist Party [PCF], the Left Radical Movement, and also the General Labor Confederation and the French Democratic Labor Confederation. Among the guests are delegations from foreign parties of 50 countries, including CPSU representatives.

During the precongress discussion it was not possible to elaborate a unified political platform uniting different currents of the PS ranks. Five draft resolutions have been submitted for the delegates' discussion reflecting different trends within the party. These documents have been submitted by supporters of First Secretary F. Mitterrand, National Secretaries M. Rocard, P. Maurois and G. Deffere, and also by the left wing of the party--the Center for Socialist Studies, Research and Education (CERES).

A report on the party's activity since the last congress was delivered by Pierre Maurois, PS national secretary. France, he said, is going through an acute economic crisis. A tense social situation has arisen in the country. The speaker stressed the need to mobilize leftwing forces, including the PCF, to resolve the problems facing the country.

P. Maurois' report was unanimously approved by congress delegates.

BRIEFS

FINNISH-SOVIET SYMPOSIUM--The Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce had today a sumposium discussing pulp and paper industry cooperation between the two countries. The event was attended by nearly 100 Soviet researchers and experts. The topic of discussion was the joint planning and construction of machinery and equipment for pulp and paper industry plants. Also present at the sumposium was the deputy minister of the Soviet pulp and paper industry, Yevgeniy Sizov. [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79]

U.S. AID TO EGYPT, ISRAEL FOLLOWING TREATY SIGNING

LD102046 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 10, TASS--The U.S. Government has submitted for consideration of the Congress an official request of additional military and economic aid to Egypt and Israel. Washington thus intends to pay for the anti-Arab deal of these two countries in a separate settlement with the U.S. mediation.

The bill envisages the financing of programs to a total cost of 4,800 million dollars. The lion's share of the allocations is intended for the further build-up of the Israeli military machine, which is conditioned by the so-called "peace treaty" between Cairo and Tel Aviv. It is planned to allocate to Tel Aviv gratis 800,000,000 dollars for the construction of air bases in Israel in place of the bases on the Sinai it is leaving in line with the terms of the treaty. Besides, 2,200 million dollars are granted for the purchase by the Israeli military of new consignments of modern American arms. All these exorbitant sums of money are requested over and above the existing programs of aid to Tel Aviv, estimated at 2,000 million dollars.

As-Sadat will also get his bit for the betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples.

The White House plans the allocation to Cairo of 1,500 million dollars for the purchase of American armaments and also 300 million dollars for economic aid.

In a bid to justify a sharp rise in military deliveries to the explosive area of the Middle East the White House asserts that Egypt and Israel should be "sure of their security", since otherwise peace between them, it says, cannot be strengthened. But in reality the point in question is Washington's intention to knock together a Cairo-Tel Aviv alliance that would assume gendarme functions in the Middle East and would be a stronghold of American interests in that region.

MOSCOW CITES 'ANGRY' EXCHANGE BETWEEN EGYPT, ISRAEL

LD102102 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A provocative verbal outrage has emerged inside the U.S.-led Egyptian-Israeli alliance. Tel Aviv accuses its Egyptian ally of violating the terms of the separate treaty signed only 2 weeks ago. The reason for this exchange between Tel Aviv and Cairo in words and angry messages requesting explanations is the statement made by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. Israel was particularly incensed by his assertion that if Syria decided to forcibly liberate the Golan Heights, Egypt would consider this action by Syria as defensive and would support it.

According to comments, this statement was received seriously in Tel Aviv. But how actually should one view the Egyptian prime minister's statement. If we recall the very recent past and the process of negotiations to prepare the separate agreement, it would be evident that those who participated in the separate negotiations, especially Cairo, did not utter a single word over many months about the fate of the Syrian Golan Heights. Nor was it mentioned at all in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty which was signed on 26 March in Washington.

However, suddenly Cairo declares support for Syria if the latter decided to regain by force its usurped land. This has happened after Syria has exposed with the harshest possible words the Egyptian leadership's capitulation to the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors.

Two reasons may explain the Egyptian prime minister's statement. The first is that Cairo is trying to whitewash its record in the eyes of the Arab world which is full to the brim with justified resentment. The second is an attempt to foster confusion and division in the Arabs ranks who had agreed in the Baghdad conference on unified decisions in November last year and March this year. But in both cases the Egyptian words about readiness to help Syria in the liberation of the Golan Heights from Israeli occupation are no more than a propaganda farce and a theatrical act which cannot possibly mislead the Arabs.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN CAIRO

LD101754 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] U.S.-Egyptian talks are taking place in Cairo with regard to expanding military cooperation within the background of the propaganda talks about peace in the Middle East, a path which the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv opened, as propaganda alleges. U.S. Assistant Secretary for Defense David McGiffert and Egyptian Chief of Staff Gen Ahmad al-Badawi are discussing questions of increasing arms imports to the Egyptian regime. Indicative of Cairo's [word indistinct] need for these arms are the maneuvers by the Egyptian third army, which took place yesterday and in which a large number of tanks, artillery and air force participated. REUTER reports that the maneuvers were taken with the open aim, namely blunt intimidation of the Arab countries which have rejected the separate deal, the Libyan Jamahiriyah in particular.

Modern Weapons Sought

LD101704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Talks between the military delegations of Egypt and the United States have started in Cairo. As our Cairo correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports they will first of all discuss the delivery of U.S. weapons to Egypt. Having adopted the U.S. plan for a separate peace with Israel, Cairo would now like to receive from Washington the most up-to-date F-16 combat planes, the same as Israel has, as well as tanks, armored carriers and other military equipment.

Egyptian President as-Sadat, speaking in parliament the other day, stated that with U.S. aid the Egyptian Armed Forces would make a gigantic qualitative leap in their development. Most Western experts, however, consider Cairo's hopes to achieve military equality with Israel with Washington's aid as absolutely unfounded. After all, the United States has taken on the commitment to come to an agreement with Israel on the number and quality of armaments being supplied to Egypt. Instead of the F-16 aircraft Egypt will at best receive F-4 aircraft which have already been withdrawn in the United States. Also the scale of military supplies to Egypt is not at all comparable with the military aid to Israel. Israel was and remains in Washington's eyes the main defender of its imperialist interests in the Near East. Within the framework of the triple alliance which has come into being Cairo is already clearly being allotted a subordinate role. It is not for nothing that, as many observers note, it is being supplied with arms suitable for use against insurgents in Africa but not against Israel.

TASS REPORTS EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DEBATE OF TREATY

LD111044 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 10, TASS--Debates on the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel are being held in the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Speaking at the meetings, deputies of the opposition subjected to scathing criticism the provisions of that document and urged the People's Assembly to refuse to ratify it.

Leader of the National Progressive (Left) Party Khalid Muhyd ad-Din stressed in his speech that the treaty means a partial and separate settlement of the problem and does not lead at all to an all-embracing peace in the Middle East. The party rejects the incomplete self-government for Palestinians in the occupied Western Bank of Jordan that is being offered by Israel since it is absolutely not in keeping with the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine.

The leader of the Left Party exposed the role of the United States in drawing up the separate treaty. He stressed that Washington is striving to play the ever-growing role in the Middle East so as to ensure broad penetration of the region by U.S. weapons and monopolies.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES COUNCIL ON TREATY

LD102352 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 10, TASS--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam addressed here the emergency session of Syria's People's Council with a report on the Middle East situation after the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israel peace treaty.

One of the main results of signing the treacherous treaty, he said, has been the knocking together of a new alliance with the participation of the United States, Israel and Egypt, whose task is to broaden U.S. influence in the Middle East and strengthen Israel's positions. [Words indistinct] of the separate treaty, the minister stressed, is the attempt to eliminate the Palestinian problem and thus contribute to implementing the sinister Zionist plan for the creation of "greater" Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. Under the text of the capitulatory deal, the Palestinian problem is to turn into that of administrative autonomy which in addition applies to the occupied Arab territories themselves, but only to the Arab inhabitants resident in them. The autonomy is, as a matter of fact, nothing else but a reorganisation of the occupation regime and making law of the annexation of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty runs counter to the known decisions of the United Nations Organisation. Syria has from the very outset taken the stand of its resolute condemnation and played an important role in the success of the conference of (?Arab) foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad. The decisions of the conference are a victory for the united Arab world. They have proved the groundlessness of the claims about a split in the Arab world. These decisions have not only [words indistinct] of the As-Sadat regime, but have also been a serious defeat for the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

In spite of the complex situation, which emerged in the Middle East as a result of the treacherous actions of the Egyptian leadership 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed in conclusion, the Syrian people believes in the triumph of the just cause of the Arabs. We are not alone in our struggle. On our side is such a great force as the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the nonaligned countries and world public.

The deputies of the People's Assembly, who spoke afterwards, highly appreciated Syria's stand at the Baghdad conference and condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli [words indistinct].

ARTICLE NOTES IRANIANS OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

LD101259 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[P. Mezentsev article: "Iran: The People's Choice"]

[Text] A nationwide referendum was held recently in Iran and in this referendum the overwhelming majority of the country's population participating in it said "yes" to an Islamic republic. Thus, the elimination of the monarchy has been legally enshrined.

The Iranian people, who spent more than a year in anti-shah demonstrations, protest marches and strikes often ending in bloody clashes with the army, the police and the gendarmerie, have triumphed. This victory has been achieved at great cost: More than 60,000 people died in the year of overt struggle against the monarchy. At the same time, no one can as yet give a precise figure for the number of victims of the late monarchy which was propped up for about 40 years with army bayonets--victims who died in the dungeons of the SAVAK secret police trained by the American CIA and FBI. Such a calculation must obviously be made in the near future.

The referendum results have also shown that the new regime has a broad base in the country: 97 percent of those 98 percent of the electorate who participated voted for an Islamic republic. And 1 April, the day that the results of the poll were learned, has been proclaimed a national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran--Revolution Day.

All the politically conscious sections of society--workers, peasants, the intelligentsia and all the national patriotic organizations forming the National Front which, along with the mass movement headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, became an influential force in the struggle to eliminate the monarchy--voted for the republic. On the eve of the referendum the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) which, in the course of the revolutionary events, emerged from deep underground and actively participated in the struggle to overthrow the shah's despotic regime, called for a vote for the republic.

Iran's Provisional Government is now faced by an urgent task--eliminating the grim economic consequences of the many months of political stoppages and strikes which resulted in complete paralysis of the country's business life. First of all measures are being taken to boost extraction of oil--Iran's main resource--which provides more than 20 percent of GNP and more than 50 percent of state budget revenues.

In 1977 276 million tons of oil were extracted in Iran. That year the shah's government received about $17 billion from the international oil consortium which sold 70 percent of this oil through its own channels. As a result of the Iranian oilmen's long strike, production of black gold has decreased sharply. The new authorities are taking emergency measures to gradually boost its level. Iran has begun the free sale of oil to all states with the exception of Israel and the Republic of South Africa, with which it has severed diplomatic relations.

A major political step by the Provisional Government has been its decision to withdraw Iran from the aggressive imperialist CENTO bloc and also the measures to demilitarize the country and to unleash it from the strategic military chariot of the Pentagon which had transformed the country into its own firing range and a convenient springboard for the struggle against the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and for use for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union. The new Iranian authorities have canceled all the shah's outstanding military orders--amounting to approximately $15 billion--from the United States and West European countries. Moreover, Iran is prepared to resell to the United States some of the country's superfluous weapons, so many of which were purchased, according to Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam, that "it can be attributed only to some kind of madness. Is our country fighting anyone or intending to fight anyone? Why did it need these expensive F-14 fighters? Who so many helicopters? The ground forces alone now have 1,270 helicopters and 50-60 percent of them are grounded because of the shortage of spares, materials and technical personnel."

The draft of the new constitution will be made public in Iran in the next few days. According to a statement by a number of the country's leaders, it provides for guarantees of all citizens' individual rights and freedoms and provides that the Islamic republic will pursue an independent foreign policy based on the principles of peace, neutrality and nonalinement.

Our southern neighbor has taken the first important step along the path of progressive transformations. For the first time in the country's history the Iranian people have made an independent choice and have voted for a republic. Soviet people wish them success on their new path.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI ANNEXATION--Beirut, April 9--Israel's policy of annexation of the occupied territories is being accompanied with arbitrariness and violence with regard to Arab population. Near the town of Ramallah in the Western Bank of Jordan, Israeli Army bulldozers pulled down a dwelling house belonging to an Arab family. The house "stood in the way" of the construction of a road which is to link militarised Israeli settlements which are being implanted on Arab soil by Tel Aviv to consolidate the occupation regime. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 Apr 79 ID]

DAR ES SALAAM, LUSAKA MEETINGS ASSESS SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD102054 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A major event this week was the summit conference of the frontline countries in Dar es Salaam. The meeting was attended by the presidents of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique, the vice president of Botswana and leaders of the national liberation movements of southern Africa. One of the major topics on the agenda was the situation in southern Africa in view of the regular armed provocations staged by the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury. Developments in Rhodesia, where the racist Smith regime intends to hold the so-called elections on the 17th of this month, was another item under discussion. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front intends to boycott these elections as a farce aimed at perpetuating the white minority rule. The conference of leaders of the frontline states stressed the need for united action in the fight against the racist South African and Rhodesian regimes. It called for greater assistance to the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their armed struggle for national liberation and independence.

You may have heard that an international conference in support of the peoples of southern Africa and for solidarity with the frontline states is being held in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. The head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, Mirza Ibragimov, speaking in an interview for Radio Moscow, said the Soviet Union firmly sides with the fighters against colonialism and racism. He condemned the Western circles that support the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia and urged the international community to do everything possible to abolish racism and apartheid in line with UN decisions.

SOVIET UNION, ANGOLA SIGN FISHERY AGREEMENT

LD110338 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Luanda between the Soviet Union and Angola on cooperation in fishery for 1979-1981. The agreement in particular envisages the formation of joint fishing expeditions. Soviet specialists will be sent to Angola and Angolan personnel will be trained at [as heard] Soviet trawlers.

BREZHNEV INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO SENEGAL'S SENGHOR

LD101928 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegramme to Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the Day of Independence, conveying cordial congratulations and wishes of happiness and wellbeing to the friendly Senegalese people. In a reply telegramme the president of Senegal expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SOVIET DESTROYER TO VISIT GUINEA-BISSAU 12-17 APRIL

LD100904 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The Soviet destroyer Zorkiy is to pay an official friendly visit to the port of Bissau, the capital of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on April 12-17 in accordance with an accord that was earlier reached.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON MANLEY VISIT TO USSR

Kosygin's Kremlin Speech

LD101808 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--"We consider that the unity of efforts of the non-aligned and socialist countries is an important prerequisite for the deepening of detente and its extension to all areas of the world, for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and the hot-beds of military conflicts in order to do away for good with encroachments on independence and territorial integrity of states." This has been stated by the head of the Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin. He delivered today a speech at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Manley.

Recent developments provide yet another proof that such a conclusion is justified, Aleksey Kosygin said. This has been confirmed by China's aggression against Vietnam, provocations against Laos and Beijing's interference in the affairs of Kampuchea and other non-aligned states. The conclusion has also been confirmed by the attempts of imperialist forces to enhance their military presence in the Middle and Near East, by the intrigues of imperialists and racists in southern Africa to delay the final collapse of colonialism and racism, establish puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia and prevent the genuine representatives of their peoples from assuming power in those countries.

"The Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty concluded under the auspices of the USA runs counter to the interests and principles of the non-alignment movement and of all peace-loving peoples in general. Any attempt to portray this treaty as a "first step" in the Middle East settlement should not mislead anyone. Clearly it is a collusion to prevent the Arab people of Palestine from enjoying their legitimate rights, from realizing their aspirations to create a state of their own, and to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab lands."

"The Soviet Union acts on the assumption, stressed Aleksey Kosygin, that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be established only as a result of a cardinal and comprehensive settlement. This stand is shared by all who cherish the interests of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples." "The head of the Soviet Government stressed that the Soviet Union sincerely wishes to develop relations with Jamaica on a stable and solid basis in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and the interests of universal peace."

Manley Speech

LD101916 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--We applaud and support efforts of the USSR at detente, and work, in our small way, for a similar development in our hemisphere, said Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica. He delivered today a speech at the Grand Kremlin Palace at a dinner which was given by the Soviet Government in his honour.

We understand, went on Michael Manley, peaceful co-existence as an objective necessity. But at the same time we do not forget our obligation to struggle against the forces of domination and injustice in the world. The vicious racism in southern Africa, the squalid sham which is about to be foisted upon the world in Rhodesia, the gross inequalities between nations, the unbridled exploitation of natural resource by corporations that are growing beyond the reach of national governments are all aspects of a world system that must be changed.

Each may represent a different tactical challenge, but all are aspects of a central world problem. All need to be the targets of central strategy. That is why, said the head of the government, we regard it as the duty of all those who take part in liberation struggles together with all members of the international socialist community to work together, to co-operate together to achieve these ends and particularly to eliminate all vestiges of domination between peoples and nations.

That is why we in Jamaica applaud the support which is given by the Soviet Union to the liberation armies of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. That is why we have been uncompromising in our belief that the heroic people of Cuba and the Soviet Union have rendered an invaluable service to humanity by saving Angola from racist South Africa: and even now keep Angola safe from further racist and imperialist designs, stressed the prime minister.

Further Report on Speeches

LD102242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica. Together with the prime minister were the Jamaican state officials accompanying him on his trip and also Clare, the Jamaican ambassador to the USSR. Present on the Soviet side were Comrade Kosygin, Gromyko, Demichev, Tikhonov and other officials.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech to the guests. Soviet-Jamaican relations, he said, are young; they are not yet 5 years old. However, in this short period mutually useful links have been established between our countries in various spheres. One can mention the agreements signed between them on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, trade, cultural cooperation, shipping and air transport. In the relation between distant Jamaica which achieved independence comparatively recently and the USSR--the first socialist state in history--important signs of our times are clearly visible. The rapid and progressive changes in the social development of the world are visible. The new, democratic and just nature of interstate relations which began after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution is visible.

The life of mankind has become impossible without rapid rates of progress in all spheres of activity. On this basis the striving of the peoples for cooperation, and for unity of efforts in the interests of peace and progress is increasing. And we are convinced that the present visit of the Jamaican prime minister to our country will serve these aims and strengthen equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jamaica.
Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin expressed satisfaction with the talks that had been held with Prime Minister Manley and gave assurances that the Soviet Union sincerely strove for development of relations with Jamaica on a stable and firm foundation in the interests of the people of our countries and in the interests of universal peace.

Then Michael Manley delivered a speech.

On behalf of the delegation, government and people of Jamaica, the prime minister expressed deep satisfaction with his visit to our country.

I would like, he said, to convey the very warmest greetings to the genuine friend of all national liberation movements, the leader and ally of all of those who struggle against imperialism, our respected comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We share with you, said Michael Manley, adherence to the cause of peace as the indispensable condition for the progress of mankind. We welcome and support your efforts in the struggle for detente and strive, as far as our small opportunities allow, to achieve analogous aims in our hemisphere. We understand that peaceful coexistence is an objective necessity. But at the same time we do not forget our obligations to struggle against the forces of repression and inequality in the world.

The speeches by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and Michael Manley were listened to with attention and were met by applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere. On the same day the guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The prime minister visited the study and apartment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin which is now a museum.

Jamaican-Soviet Relations Assessed

LD092114 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Leonid Levchenko comments on the Jamaican Prime Minister Mr Michael Manley's official visit to the Soviet Union, a major event in the Soviet-Jamaican relations. Since the two countries established diplomatic relations their contacts and friendly cooperation have come to rest on solid foundations. They trade and maintain cultural ties. There are agreements on cooperation in shipping and on the establishment of regular air communication. The Prime Minister Michael Manley has spoken highly of the Jamaican-Soviet relations and prospects. These relations, he said, develop in the basis of growing friendship and observance of the principles of sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

Jamaica became independent a mere 17 years ago. The burden of its colonial past is still hanging on its economy like a millstone. To abolish it is the aim of the program of social and economic measures advanced by the government of Michael Manley. Efforts are underway to obtain economic independence and to expand the public sector in the national economy, in the key industry of bauxite mining first and foremost. The Soviet Union has always helped the recently colonial countries to strengthen their independence and to make economic progress. In doing so it looks for no unilateral advantages or opportunities to impose its political will or chances to spread its influence. As the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev noted in one of his speeches: Our opponents of all manner often make it out as though Africa, Asia and Latin America were just a (?scene of) rivalry between the socialist and the capitalist countries, between the Soviet Union and the United States above all.

President Brezhnev described this presentation as utterly false. The peoples of these continents, he stressed, have long since ceased being history's passive objects. They are fighting for rights for all their strength and are looking for their own way to make progress. The Soviet Union stands for equal and mutually advantageous relations between all countries. This attitude is incompatible with the aims of expansion, aggression and subjugation. On the contrary, it helps toward justice in international affairs. We want all peoples to be able to handle their national wealth and to shape their future themselves. We want to see poverty, lack of rights, imperialist exploitation and plunder be done away with once and for all.

As the Soviet people welcome the Jamaican prime minister to Moscow they feel certain that his visit will help to strengthen not only bilateral friendship, but peace throughout the world.

Kremlin Talks Continue

LD111106 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Negotiations between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Manley continued in the Kremlin today. An exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Jamaican relations and prospects of their development was held in the course of negotiations, which were held in a friendly atmosphere. The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the favourably shaping Soviet-Jamaican cooperation meets the interests of both countries and is a contribution to the cause of international detente, consolidation of peace and mutual understanding between peoples. In discussing topical international problems particular attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia, to African peoples' struggle for elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS VENEZUELA'S DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET TIES

LD101349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Telegin dispatch: "Policy of Independence"]

[Excerpt] Caracas--The Venezuelan public positively evaluates the actions undertaken by the government in the international arena in recent years. Venezuela has assumed an active role in the struggle for the revision of the inequitable relations between large capitalist and developing countries and has taken an antimonopoly stand on the question of the price of crude oil--Venezuela's chief wealth. The country's government has repeatedly condemned the antipopular regimes in Latin America and has furthered economic integration among the countries of this region.

Economic and cultural relations between the USSR and Venezuela have enjoyed further development in this period. Let us recall that diplomatic relations between our two countries were restored in 1970. Since then our cooperation has been developing successfully on the principles of full equality, mutual advantage, and respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. President C.A. Perez' visit to the USSR in November 1976 and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with other statesmen of our country were an important landmark on this path. The talks in Moscow showed that the two states' positions on many very important issues coincide or are similar. The two states advocate the further improvement of the international situation, the easing of tension and the supplementing of political detente with military detente.

The economic relations developing between the two countries have also acquired considerable significance. In conversations with your correspondent many politicians and public figures, reflecting the opinion of broad Venezuelan circles, have repeatedly pointed out that the country has now embarked on the path of economic liberation and nationalized the oil industry, which used to be limitlessly lorded over by American capital; therefore, ties with the USSR can become an important contribution to the cause of the struggle for the country's economic independence.

Luis Herrera Campins, Venezuela's new president, pointed out in his election program and in his address to the people on the day he became head of state that his government will continue to maintain relations of cooperation with the socialist countries and is prepared to utilize all opportunities to develop trade and technical exchange. He also declared that his foreign policy will be based on defending the country's sovereignty and national interests and maintaining equitable relations with all states.

In the domestic policy sphere the new president, having pointed to negative factors such as the rising cost of living, the housing shortage, agricultural backwardness and the country's foreign debt, promised to take measures to advance the economy and to raise the material and cultural standards of the population, particularly the poor sections. Special attention will be devoted to developing the oil industry.

A delegation from the Soviet Union headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was present at the inauguration ceremony of President Campins in Venezuela. At a meeting between the Soviet delegation and Luis Herrera Campins the new president was handed a message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interests were examined during the talks. It was emphasized at the talks that the Soviet Union is prepared to continue developing and expanding multifaceted cooperation with Venezuela.

The arrival of the USSR delegation created profound satisfaction among the Venezuelan public, which regarded this fact as recognition of Venezuela's growing international authority and as testimony to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

...In the appearance of modern Caracas with its 2 million inhabitants and in the colors and rhythms of this wonderful city of spring you now sense particularly clear the signs of the country's dynamic development. Venezuela is continuing its resolute and consistent struggle to strengthen its national sovereignty. The people of Venezuela look with hope to the future.

NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT CONVEYS GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

ID071018 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 7 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, April7, TASS--A message addressed to Leonid Brezhnev has come from President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo of the Federal Republic of Brazil in connection with the latter's inauguration as president. The message expresses the striving to maintain and further strengthen the good relations between the two countries and also conveys wishes of prosperity to the Soviet Union.

ARKHIPOV GREETS ARRIVING CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ

ID101041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 4 ID

[Text] On 7 April C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Moscow on a brief business visit. He was met at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR.

TANJUG REPORTS RYABOV APPOINTED GOSPLAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD101440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Government has appointed Yakov Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The Soviet Government has at the same time decided to appoint V. Vanchikov, hitherto deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, as Gosplan deputy chairman, in place of M.A. Pertsev, who is pensioned off. The same explanation is given for relieving M.E. Rakovski [name as received], another Gosplan deputy chairman, of his duties.

The last number of the official Soviet Government bulletin states that Yakov Ryabov has been appointed to the new post "in connection with the need to further strengthen the USSR Gosplan." Ryabov, who is now 50 years old, was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 25th party congress in 1976, and a few months later was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, where he was made responsible for developing the military industry. His appointment to the lofty post in USSR Gosplan is connected with the criticism of this organ's work voiced at the last plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

STALIN'S MISTAKES, ACHIEVEMENTS SEEN 'IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE'

LD091546 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Mailbag" program presented by Ludmilla Romanova and Arkadiy Ilarionov]

[Excerpt] [Romanova] And now here is a letter from James Warne of Ringwood, Great Britain, who asks: What is the Russian citizen's feeling about Stalin?

[Ilarionov] Many people realize that Stalin, as an individual and as a statesman, should be regarded in the proper perspective. Stalin had his good and his bad points and, of course, he made many mistakes. When Stalin was at the helm of the state there were gross violations of the law. As a result, many innocent people suffered. That was stated at the 20th congress of the Soviet Communist Party. We do give Stalin credit for leading the country to victory in World War II and for carrying out the industrialization and setting up cooperative farms. No one takes that away from him. After the war he succeeded in mobilizing the Soviet people to rehabilitate the country's war-ravaged economy. However, he overestimated his personal accomplishments and gradually he departed from the Leninist principles of collective leadership and the norms of party life, which gave rise to the personality cult. So, actually, the Soviet people look on Stalin in the proper perspective.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC OF SMALL NATIONALITIES IN USSR HAILED

LD110904 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The development of music culture of small nationalities in the Russian Federation is one of the major topics in the discussion which began today at the congress of the republican Composers' Union.

The Soviet art is multinational in its nature. Cultures of all peoples in the country are harmoniously developing within it.

The interrelation and mutual enrichment of national cultures as well as the permanent exchange of experience among people of arts speed up aesthetic education of the peoples.

This enabled small autonomous republics, which did not formerly have professional art, to develop their own original schools of music and raise genuine professionals in the field.

Dagestan, a small republic in the Caucasus, is one of them. Two of its representatives Murad Kazhlayev and Shirvani Chalayev perform with great success during the days of the congress.

Their works are characterised by a synthesis of national and international features harmonizing subtle folklore variations with the latest achievements of world music culture.

Musicians and composers from the Tatar and Bashkir republics on the Volga and from the Yakut Republic (Siberia) are successfully performing on these days.

All this is vivid illustration of the words by Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, addressed to the congress: "Voices of many nations are harmoniously merged in the music of Soviet Russia. We can be proud of great diversity of national forms and to take pride in the fact that together with the Great Russian music which has long earned world fame, the composers' schools of small nations have gained prominence within a historically short period."

VOROTNIKOV RELIEVED OF DUTIES AS RSFSR FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER

LD111037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov of his duties as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN APPOINTED FOR KAZAKH PUBLISHING BODY

LD061037 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Yefim Abramovich Shostak deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, releasing Comrade B.A. Nikolayev from those duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER--Moscow, April 4, TASS--Stanislav Lushin, 40, was appointed the general director of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre. He graduated from Moscow Conservatoire and is cellist by profession. In recent years Lushin held leading positions in the USSR Ministry of Culture. The former director of the Bolshoi Theatre, Georgiy Ivanov, who has held the post since 1976, was appointed deputy minister of culture of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC POWER PLANTS CONTINUES AT HIGH PACE

LD101548 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, April 10, TASS--The development of atomic power engineering in the European part of the USSR at a high pace, which is envisaged by the 25th CPSU Congress, demands that the atomic power station under construction now should be equipped with high capacity power generating sets, one million kilowatts and over. The manufacture of such equipment was started by Leningrad enterprises. It is expected that the production of huge turbines and generators will make it possible to commission at atomic power stations the capacities in the volume of 13-15 thousand megawatts by the end of the current five-year plan period (1976-1980). This will make it possible to save vast amounts in oil and coal that are necessary for other branches of the economy, specifically for the chemical industry. By 1980, atomic power stations will account for approximately one tenth of the volume of electricity generated in the European part of the USSR. This is the cheapest energy. It costs 15-20 percent less than the energy generated at thermal power stations. It should also be noted that another attractive characteristic of atomic power stations is that they do not cause pollution of the air basin.

The first atomic power station in the world with which the beginning of the new stage of civilisation on earth is associated was built in the town of Obninsk near Moscow a quarter of the century ago. The capacity of atomic power stations was growing over the past period. By the end of 1980, the Soviet Union will have seven atomic power stations with a capacity of over one million kilowatts, and the Leningrad, Nonovoronezhsky, Korsk, and Chernobylskiy atomic power stations will each have the capacity of over two million kilowatts. The Volga-Don plant of heavy machine building "Atommash" will be manufacturing nuclear steam generatory units for atomic power stations. Cooperation in production of equipment for atomic power stations with CEMA countries is being expanded.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS--The Central Council of the Kazakh society for the protection of nature at its 4 April plenum in Alma-Ata discussed the society's tasks in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on additional measures to intensify the protection of nature. A report was delivered by Aliyev, Presidium deputy chairman of the society's Central Council. In recent years, it was stated, the protection of nature has improved. Comprehensive measures have been taken to fight wind erosion. Water pollution in the Caspian Sea, the Ishim and the Ural rivers, and in the springs of Temirtau-Karaganda region has been reduced, and operations are in progress to collect sewage at the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine, the Semipalatinsk cement plant and other enterprises. The plenum noted the positive experience of land reclamation in the Karaganda coal basin where more than 100 sites have been returned to cultivation in recent years. However, the plenum noted, the protection of nature has not reached high standards everywhere. Some enterprises are slow to build purifying facilities. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

PIPE PRODUCTION FACILITY--A contract valued at more than 1 billion francs has been concluded in Moscow for the supply to the Soviet Union from France and West Germany of equipment for a pipe production facility. The facility is to produce 170,000 tons of pipes a year. The pipes, of high-quality steel, will not be rolled out but pressed, enabling productivity to be considerably increased. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 10 APRIL

LD110249 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 10 April reports that the sowing of early spring crops has been completed in Moldavia. Barley, oats and other crops have been sown on 45,000 hectares.

In Uzbekistan's Andizhanskaya and Mamanganskaya oblasts, the station says, grain corn has been sown over a 3-4 day period.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that in Altayskiy Kray corn will cover almost 700,000 hectares. In Kirgizia, the selective sowing of cotton has begun; the average yield per hectare is expected to be 29 quintals of raw cotton.

In its review of the central press at 0200 GMT, the station cites a PRAVDA article on fieldwork in Kirgizia, where spring was late in arriving. Even so, 36,000 hectares more were sown to grain crops during the first week of planting than in the corresponding period last year. The republic has pledged to produce 1.4 million tons of grain crops, the station says.

At 0205 GMT the station reports that 12 union republics are carrying out spring fieldwork. The sowing of early crops has been completed in Central Asia and south Kazakhstan. The sowing of sugar beets, corn, and cotton is in full swing in these areas. The sowing of early crops also has been completed in southern rayons of the Ukraine and Northern Caucauss.

At 2104 GMT the station reports that in Uzbekistan the first 500,000 hectares have been sown to cotton. High rates of sowing are being maintained in Surkhandarinskaya, where 80 percent of the planned area has been sown. In Kashkadarinskaya and Andizhanskaya oblasts, half of the plan area has been sown. Uzbek cotton growers have promised to sell the state 5.7 million tons of raw cotton this year.

At 2115 GMT the radio introduces Viktor Petrovich Tolstikov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Chemicalization in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, who says in part: "Last fall in most areas of the country was wet and cold. As a result, the soil this spring contains little nitrogen or phosphorus; this determines the need for top-dressing everywhere of new sowings and particularly of winter crops. The hard winter brought us even more troubles. In many areas winter crops were badly damaged and this has called for additional emergency measures in order to save the coming harvest."

SHORTCOMINGS IN PREPARATION FOR THE HARVEST DENOUNCED

LD100923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Preparing for the Harvest"]

[Text] An experienced grain grower knows the value of time: When sowing the field in spring, he is already thinking of the time when the ears of grain will be forming. Farmers have pledged to produce a large harvest in the fourth year of the 5-year plan, and now they are trying to cope with the sowing wisely, at the same time preparing well for the harvest. Conducting it quickly and without losses means making a worthy contribution to implementing the task set by the 25th party congress and the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum--insuring a reliable supply of foodstuffs and raw materials for the country.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and the Procurements of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1979 and the Successful Wintering of Cattle Over the 1979-1980 Period" was published yesterday. The implementation of these measures will make it possible for the harvest to be successfully prepared and conducted in an exemplary way, and the country to be given more grain and other produce. It will make it possible to fully preserve this grain and produce, and to create maximal fodder stocks for livestock-raising.

Harvest time is the busiest time in the countryside. Efficient work by all the elements of the harvesting process is needed in order to gather the harvest fully, honorably fulfill the first precept enjoined by the state and lay in adequate seed and forage. In outlining the plan of work in the busy season, farm managers and specialists and the party organizations are required right now to determine the deployment of efforts and means and to use material and technical resources on a flexible, current basis.

It is known that the tempo and quality of the harvest depend primarily on the operation of the machinery without any stoppages. In the current year the countryside has already received many new machines. The state is now giving the countryside additional help and is increasing the delivery of machinery, spare parts, and petroleum products. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding and other industrial ministries are required to fulfill these assignments on time and the transport workers are required to deliver all that is necessary for the harvest without delay. And of course we must strive to insure that maximum use is made of this increasing aid. It is the duty of the farm managers and the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment (goskomselkhoztekhnika) associations to create a stock of units and components for exchange purposes before the beginning of the harvest, and insure the two-shift work of all machinery. It is also important to lay in a sufficient supply of fuel and lubricants and to use them carefully and economically.

For machine operators who are preparing to meet the busy period fully equipped, it is urgent that the equipment be repaired on time and to a high standard. This work is being successfully performed in Ivanovskaya, Kemerovskaya and Krymskaya oblasts where many combines are already in good working order. However, a number of regions are lagging. Harvesting machines on farms in Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya and Tashauzskaya oblasts are being prepared only slowly. The party committees and soviet and agricultural organs should check again and again how the repair of machinery is progressing so that every unit is put in order no later than two weeks before the start of the harvest and the fodder procurement. As much attention should be paid to training machine operator cadres. Each kolhkoz and sovkhoz should give careful consideration to the placement of combine operators and organize the patronage of the novices by experienced experts.

A decisive role is played in the harvest by the skilled organization of work, and the widespread introduction of advanced labor methods. The experience of farmers of the Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray and of their numerous followers confirms the effectiveness of creating harvesting and transportation detachments and complexes. However, during the harvest last year some of these complexes disintegrated. It is the direct duty of the party committees, and the soviet, trade union and economic organs to analyze in depth the reasons for such phenomena, to take pains to insure the creative application of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' experience, and to more actively mount socialist competition for the highest possible labor productivity.

The rural workers are right to expect more effective help in the supply of spare parts from industrial enterprise collectives. [paragraph continues]

Rostselmash, the Tula and Krasnoyarsk combine plants, the Ulyanovsk motor vehicle plant, Kirgizavtomash and the Lvov motor-vehicle and tractor spare parts plant are in arrears in meeting the machine operators' requirements. Ministries and departments which are entrusted with the rural orders are called upon to establish strict control over the realization of assignments.

It is important not only to gather the grain quickly but also to look after it carefully all the way from the field to the elevator. Before the start of the harvest we must commission mechanized threshing floors and reception centers, and prepare drying facilities and equipment. It is worrying that a number of regions are lagging behind with this. Thus at the Bezenchyk Station in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and at the Olginskaya Station in Krasnodarskiy Kray, construction workers are not coping with the elevator construction schedule. The grain products combine in Ivano-Frankovsk city is being built only slowly and the date for the commissioning of the mixed-feed plant at the Shchigri Station in Kurskaya Oblast is being repeatedly deferred. The construction organizations must speed up work rates.

Soviet, economic and procurement organs must take pains over allocating kolkhozes and sovkhozes to grain reception enterprises, and over the creation of dispatcher groups in rayons and oblasts for the efficient management of grain haulages on a current basis. The responsibility of communists, local soviets and deputies, people's controlers for the full safekeeping and high-quality processing of the harvest should be increased.

The machine operators only rest for a short time during the hectic days of the busy period. They spend their leisure periods at field camps which become a center of mass political work. Party and trade union organizations and farm managers are required to insure that the necessary conditions for leisure are created, that the provision of food, social and everyday amenities, and medical services for the grain growers are well organized. In mounting socialist competition it is important to make correct use of the moral and material incentives envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision.

The preparation for the harvest is a serious test for all who are involved in it. The prime concern of party organizations, agitators and political information workers and the press is to explain in detail the party and government resolution to all working people. This will help us meet the fourth harvest of the 5-year plan fully prepared, to conduct it in a shock-work fashion and give the motherland more produce from the fields and livestock farmsteads.

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FOR ALL LATITUDES--Kharkhov, April 4--A 200 hp wheeled tractor capable of ploughing to a great depth more [than] 40 hectares a day has been designed at the tractor works in Kharkhov (Soviet Ukraine). We have given up the conventional starting engine in the new tractor, a TASS correspondent was told by Professor Boris Kashuba, chief designer of the enterprise. The powerful diesel engine is started by pushing a starter button. The wheel gear has become more reliable and convenient. The driver's cabin is air conditioned and well protected from noise. The machine has been made as light as possible: There are only 41 kilogramms of weight per each hp of its power. It is one of the best achievements in world tractor manufacture. The USSR holding the first place in the world in the manufacture of tractors exports them to more than 80 countries. They are successfully used in diverse climatic zones. Kharkhov tractors have won gold medals at several international exhibitions. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

SOYUZ-33 WITH SOVIET, BULGARIAN COSMONAUTS LAUNCHED 10 APR

Program of Docking, Joint Research

LD101954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a TASS report: Today the spaceship Soyuz-33 was launched in the USSR. The spaceship is piloted by an international crew--Commander of the ship Nikolay Rukavishnikov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, and Georgi Ivanov, cosmonaut researcher and citizen of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The program of the flight of Soyuz-33 envisages docking with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 and conducting joint research and experiments with Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin, who have been working in near earth orbit since 25 February, 1979.

During the flight of the basic crew on the Salyut-6 station, the necessary repair and restoration measures have been carried out. The automatic freight vessel Progress-5 delivered material to the station to insure the life and activity of the cosmonauts, fuel and equipment, extra scientific apparatus including equipment for carrying out joint Soviet-Bulgarian research and experiments.

The flight of the vessel Soyuz-33 continues the research into space for peaceful purposes being carried out by the socialist countries according to the Intercosmos program of cooperation. Within the framework of this program in 1978, joint experiments with the participation of cosmonauts from socialist countries were successfully carried out onboard the Soviet research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz.

The onboard systems of the ship Soyuz-33 are functioning normally; the cosmonauts Rukavishnikov and Ivanov feel well. The crew is working according to the intended program.

The spaceflight of the citizens of the USSR and the Bulgarian Peoples Republic on the Soviet vessel Soyuz-33 is new evidence of the successful implementation of scientific-technical integration of the socialist community countries.

Cosmonaut Rukavishnikov's Biography

LD102108 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Soyuz-33 Mission Commander Nikolay Rukavishnikov"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Nikolay Rukavishnikov was born in the city of Tomsk on September 18, 1932. In 1957 Nikolay Rukavishnikov graduated from the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute. Since then he has been working in a design bureau where he engages in the designing, development and manufacture of automatic and manual-operated control systems of flying vehicles. In 1967 Nikolay Rukavishnikov was enlisted in the detachment of cosmonauts and took a complete course of training on manned spacecraft.

Rukavishnikov is a member of the CPSU since 1970.

He made his first space flight on the Soyuz-10 spaceship in April 1971. In December 1974 as a flight engineer of the Soyuz-16 spaceship he made his second space flight. Nikolay Rukavishnikov underwent training among an international crew under the Intercosmos manned flights programme.

Bulgarian Cosmonaut Ivanov's Biography

LD102110 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

["Soyuz-33 Spaceship Cosmonaut-Researcher, Engineer-Major Georgi Ivanov"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--Engineer Major Georgi Ivanov, a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was born in city of Lovech on July 2, 1940. In 1958 he finished a secondary school and in 1964 graduated from the higher people's air school named after Georgi Benkovski, where he received the diploma of engineer-pilot. After graduating from the air school he served in air units of the Bulgarian People's Army as flight leader and squadron commander. He has the qualification of military pilot first class.

Georgi Ivanov is a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party since 1968.

For an irreproachable service in the Bulgarian People's Army he has been awarded medals.

In March 1978 Georgi Ivanov began preparing for a manned space flight under the Intercosmos programme at the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre. He took a complete course of training under the programme of the manned space-ship Soyuz and orbital station Salyut.

Rukavishnikov Preflight Comments

LD102112 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--The fraternal friendship and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community now have gone beyond the boundaries of our planet into the outer space. A joint space flight by representatives of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is another vivid manifestation of fraternal cooperation between socialist states, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, commander of the Soyuz-33 spaceship, said today before the spaceship's blast-off.

Cosmonaut researcher of the spaceship, Georgi Ivanov, a citizen of Bulgaria, said: "I am proud that my native land together with the socialist countries participating in the Intercosmos programme, takes an active part in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes for the benefit of the whole of mankind".

Ivanov Remarks

LD102128 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 10, TASS--Now every citizen of my country realises well that it [is] only due to friendship with the Soviet Union that Bulgaria could appear in space orbits.

The road to outer space has been paved for us by socialist integration, Bulgarian Cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov told a TASS correspondent before the flight. He was launched in the space ship Soyuz-33 together with Soviet Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov. Our launching coincides with the eve of the international aviation and cosmonautics day, anniversary of Yuriy Gagarin's history-making flight, the Bulgarian cosmonaut said. It was Yuriy Gagarin, who blazed for us the trail into the orbit and called us along. "Now I can remember April 12, 1961, the morning when a student of the second year I had my production training at a works. Everybody stopped work then. The whole of Bulgaria was rejoicing together with the people of the Soviet Union." "We could feel the warmth of the hearts of the Russian people already in the airport, when we arrived in Moscow by air. We were treated like brothers at the Yuriy Gagarin centre for the training of cosmonauts", said Georgi Ivanov.

"On the eve of the start I cannot help saying kind words about my teacher and tutor Nikolay Rukavishnikov. The most attractive features to me in my commander are his modesty and humanness. I could evaluate all of his erudition and analytical mind in the process of training," he said. "All the Soviet cosmonauts, with whom I had occasion to work in the Star City, generously shared their knowledge and experience accumulated during the work in orbit," the Bulgarian cosmonaut pointed out.

"I know that we are in for difficult work, but the realization that I shall have to work in space with such experienced comrades as Nikolay Rukavishnikov, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin infuses me with confidence in the success of the important expedition."

BRIEFS

RADIATION RESEARCH--Belorussian and Lithuanian physicists have completed the first stage of joint research based on the atomic reactor of the Institute of Nuclear Power Engineering of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. The scientists have established new laws for the influence of radiation on the stability of semiconductor instruments. The results are important for the creation of equipment used in various branches of the national economy. This is one of 30 current subjects included in the plan of joint research by the specialists of the two republics. It envisages not only joint developments but also the introduction of their results into production. Such agreements on creative cooperation exist between the Belorussian scientists and their colleagues in the Ukrainian, Moldavian, Latvian, Tadzhik and other republics' academies of sciences. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD]

FLU VACCINE--Moscow, April 9, TASS--The population which during 1977-1978 was vaccinated by inactivated flu vaccine, displayed 2.4-3.5 times less cases of flu than the population which was not vaccinated. This was told to IZVESTIYA by Professor Fridrikh Noskov, deputy director of the Pasteur Institute in Leningrad, which developed the inactivated flu vaccine. The vaccine is characterized by its total harmlessness and high quality. Unlike live vaccines, the inactivated vaccine is introduced under the skin or endermicaly by special injectors without needles, substituting for syringes. In 1977, the pharmaceutical industry produced 800,000 doses of the vaccine, while this year the production will grow to 2,150 thousand doses. Fridrikh Noskov said that scientists are working on the further improvement of the vaccine and the technology of its production. The project was joined by many research centres in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ORDER OF THE DAY FOR AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

LD111017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 82" dated 8 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and master sergeants!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade defense industry workers!

Comrade veterans of the country's Air Defense Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating Air Defense Forces Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of Soviet people's high political and labor activity to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, and of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections have been a vivid manifestation of the unity of the party and the people and a triumph of the democracy of developed socialism.

Rallied closely around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the servicemen of the country's Air Defense Forces, like all Soviet people, warmly and wholeheartedly support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and angrily condemn the adventurist policy line of the Beijing leadership which has perpetrated aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In a united combat formation with the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, the country's Air Defense Forces are improving their combat skill, mastering modern weapons and combat equipment, heightening their vigilance and combat readiness, reliably protecting the socialist motherland's air borders, and vigilantly guarding Soviet people's peaceful labor.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday--Air Defense Forces Day!

I wish the Air Defense Forces personnel further successes in combat and political training, combat service and the strengthening of military discipline.

I wish defense industry workers new achievements in creating first-class weapons and combat equipment for the country's Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces day I ORDER:

Festive fireworks displays to be held today, 8 April 1979, at 2100 hours local time in the Hero City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Ceremony Marks Holiday

ID101213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 1 ID

[Correspondent's report: "Moscow Ceremony"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to Air Defense Forces Day was held in M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 6 April. Representatives of the working people of the Hero City of Moscow, servicemen from the city's garrison and veterans of the country's Air Defense Forces gathered in the Red Banner Hall.

In the Presidium at the meeting were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; P.S. Pleshakov, USSR minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; V.I. Drugov, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the country's Air Defense Forces; Col Gen Arty Ye.S. Yurasov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the country's Air Defense Forces; Col Gen V.D. Sozinov; chief of the Main Staff of the country's Air Defense Forces; generals, admirals, officers, veterans of the country's Air Defense Forces, defense industry workers, designers, and representatives of Moscow's party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by V.P. Trushin, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. An honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected with fervent enthusiasm.

Greetings to servicemen in the country's Air Defense Forces were delivered by V.A. Gribanov, a fitter at Moscow's Energopribor experimental plant who took part in the Great Patriotic War, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov, commander-in-chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Servicemen in the country's air defense, like all personnel of the USSR Armed Forces, he stressed, warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and devote all their efforts to the cause of further strengthening the motherland's defense might and fulfilling their constitutional duty--to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The meeting participants adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A festival concert took place after the meeting.

COORDINATION OF COMMANDER, PARTY ORGANIZATION ESSENTIAL

LD101441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 1 ID

[Editorial: "The Commander and the Party Organization"]

[Text] The winter training period in the armed forces has entered its concluding stage. A high level of political and professional enthusiasm is particularly marked now among the troops. Welcoming with enthusiasm Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 50th Anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan for the Development of the USSR's National Economy," the army and navy servicemen are seeking to complete the winter combat training successfully and to honorably fulfill their socialist competition pledges. Under the conditions of the complex international situation and the intensifying intrigues of the aggressive forces, they are persistently improving their combat skill and raising their vigilance and combat readiness. In resolving these tasks skillful use is being made of the strength and influence of the party organizations--the cementing nucleus of our military collectives.

Displaying tireless concern for strengthening the USSR Armed Forces, the Communist Party and its Central Committee teach that the commanders and party organizations should work harmoniously, in close unison, and strive by their joint efforts for the successful solution of the tasks facing the subunits, units and ships. The instruction to the CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy says that the regiment (ship, or subunit) commander, or chief of the military training establishment (or institution) who is a CPSU member relies in his work on the party organization and directs its activity toward the successful fulfillment of combat tasks and combat and political training plans and the strengthening of military discipline. The commander (or chief) who is not a CPSU member relies on the party organization in resolving these tasks. The army and navy party organizations, in unswervingly implementing the CPSU's policy, must strengthen one-man leadership by every means, investigate knowledgeably and deeply and exert active influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the units, ships and subunits, boldly reveal shortcomings in training and educating the personnel, and help the commanders take steps to promptly eliminate them.

The daily life and combat training of the army and navy show that success invariably accompanies those commanders who are profoundly aware of how significant is the active work of the party organizations, rely on them skillfully and use these organizations' influence in resolving questions of combat and political training. In turn the activity of the party organizations is most fruitful when they guide the efforts of the communists and entire personnel toward the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks set by the commanders, strengthen their authority and uphold their exactingness.

For instance, guards Lt Col V. Vasilyev, commander of an armored battalion, and the subunit's party organization headed by guards Captain V. Skomorovskiy (group of Soviet Forces in Germany) work harmoniously, in close contact. The commander constantly relies on the party organization, directs its efforts toward the solution of urgent tasks. He consults with the political workers and party bureau secretary and members, heeds their opinion and outlines ways for the rational utilization of existing opportunities. The most important questions of combat and political training, socialist competition and military education are submitted for discussion at the party meeting where collective intelligence and collective experience make it possible to make a correct, businesslike decision and to deploy forces focusing attention on "bottlenecks." And the results of these joint efforts can be seen: Military discipline is strong in the battalion, procedure laid down by regulations is firm, and the indicators in combat and political training are high.

Directing the activity of the party organization in no way means administration by orders and decrees alone, or reducing everything to merely assigning tasks to the communists. Directing means setting a personal example of active participation in the life and affairs of the party organization, developing criticism, heeding the advice of the communists, supporting their initiative and accumulating their experience so that the decisions made promote the better revelation of people's knowledge and abilities, the enhancement of their activity and responsibility, the growth of the servicemen's combat skill, and the strengthening of discipline and organization. Directing means taking constant pains to insure that the party organization, with its inherent methods of party work, rouses the personnel to solve the tasks facing them and to be in fact a rallying, cementing force of the military collective.

Unfortunately, cases are still encountered where individual commanders--as a rule young ones with insufficient experience--do not always develop their mutual relations with the party organizations correctly. Some of them have only a poor knowledge of the features of party work, have a narrow understanding of their participation in it, sometimes lay claim to some sort of exclusivity, and give an almost hostile reception to any critical remark leveled at them at a party meeting. These claims are unfounded. It is well known that in the army, criticism of the orders and commands of the commanders and chiefs is not allowed. At the same time at party meetings communists have the right to criticize any party member or candidate member irrespective of the post he holds. And this provision helps to create an atmosphere or exactingness and strictness in the party organization and to resolve successfully the tasks facing the subunit, unit or ship.

The ability to rely on the party organization and direct its activity does not come at once. The senior chiefs and political organs must teach the commanders the art of party political work. Questions of mutual relations between the commanders and party organizations must be examined regularly at meetings and conferences with officers and when summing up the results of socialist competition, and other opportunities must be used. At seminars with the party aktiv a central place should be occupied by problems of further improving the forms and methods of the party organizations' activity in consolidating one-man leadership, rendering aid to the commanders in enhancing the combat readiness of the units, ships and subunits, and creating in the collectives an atmosphere of harmonious work and constructive questing.

Side by side, the commander and the party organization resolve the crucial tasks set before the armed forces by the 25th CPSU Congress and they mobilize the servicemen to the unconditional fulfillment of their pledges in socialist competition and the successful completion of the winter training period. Their joint efforts and coordinated work are a guarantee of the further improvement of the combat skill and combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES END OF EXERCISES IN UKRAINE

ID080304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0137 GMT 8 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow--The USSR Defense Ministry has reported that exercises of the Prikarpatskiy Military Okrug troops, held in the region of Rovno, Ivano-Frankovsk and Zhitomir [in the Ukraine] ended on Saturday, 7 April. The goals which were set for the exercises have been achieved. The troops who took part in the exercises are returning to their permanent stations.